

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

APRIL 1, 1943

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Winter Storage of Strawberry Plants
Trends in State Regulations
Perennials for Cut Flowers

U.S. AIR MAIL

D. HILL NURSERY COMPANY

DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

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QUANTITY	TYPE	SIZE	PRICE PER 100	REMARKS
100	SPRING PRUNING	XX 10-12"	\$15.00	\$15.00
50	ARBOREA	XX 8-10"	14.00	5.00
25	SPRING PRUNING	XX 8-10"	14.00	4.00
100	BLACK HILL PRUNING	XX 10-12"	8.00	8.00
100	ORANGE PRUNING	XX 8-10"	16.00	16.00
100	SPRING PRUNING	XX 10-12"	12.00	12.00
50	ORANGE (FIELD NEW)	XX 10-12"	20.00	10.00
100	PRUNING PRUNING	XX 10-12"	18.00	18.00
50	10-12 PRUNING	XX 10-12"	1	1
50	ORANGE PRUNING	XX 10-12"	1	1
50	SPRING PRUNING	XX 10-12"	20.00	11.00
50	PRUNING PRUNING	XX 10-12"	17.00	4.00
50	10-12 PRUNING	GRAFTS	28.00	14.00
50	SPRING PRUNING	GRAFTS	28.00	14.00
50	SPRING PRUNING	GRAFTS	28.00	14.00

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THE CHECK WILL BE MADE ON THE 10th.

THANKING YOU AGAIN, I AM,

SINCERELY YOURS,

Let LINDY, INC.

*This is a piece of V mail which
has just been received from a
nurseryman soldier overseas.
It is his spring order for lining-
out Evergreens.*

AN OPEN LETTER TO A FELLOW NURSERYMAN— IN THE ARMY OVERSEAS

D. HILL NURSERY CO.

Evergreen Specialists - Largest Growers in America

DUNDEE, ILL.

My dear Lieutenant:

Thanks to you and your comrades in arms, no bombs fell on our village today—no enemy hordes tramped the streets. For this we are very thankful.

Your thoughts turn to home no doubt, thinking sometimes about the business you left behind. I can tell you life goes on much as it was when you left. Except of course we worry about the lack of men and materials and tires and gas. And some nurserymen I know are skeptical about their business when the war is over.

Your letter and your order of trees to stock up your nursery for the future has made me stop short and take a new hitch in my belt. You—out there so far from home—face to face with the enemy, have given us a new faith in the future, a word of courage to the men at home.

If you can strain your eyes to see through fog and smoke to a brighter distant day, you have a real message to the nurserymen at home. I am proud to give your message to them to think over.

You may be sure we will give your order every attention. And I can tell you there will also be some choice items in the lot that you didn't order. I hope they all grow up to give you a fine stock to carry on when you get home.

Sincerely yours,

D. HILL NURSERY COMPANY

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

[Registered U. S. Patent Office]

The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

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Trade Buying Will Continue Later This Spring

Catalogue firms will seek stock to fill the piled-up orders of victory gardeners.

Nurserymen will want the lining-out stock they postponed ordering until they found planting help.

Offer your stock in the April 15 issue—forms open until April 12.

Use a page advertisement for a full line, the classified ads for surplus items.

Winter Storage of Strawberry Plants

By Mark H. Haller

Strawberry plants are generally dug and shipped from nurseries in the early spring. There is usually a short period after the ground becomes workable until the plants become too active to stand shipment and transplanting. It seemed desirable, therefore, to investigate the possibility of digging the plants in the late fall or early winter and holding them in cold storage over winter. There should be advantages both to the nurseryman and the grower from such a practice. If the plants are dug in early winter and stored in the rough, they could be trimmed, counted, tied in bundles and cleaned during the winter when time and labor are available. It would then be possible for northern nurseries to have plants ready for early shipment to southern growers or for southern nurseries to dig plants in a dormant condition and hold them in this condition for late shipment to more northern growers. Holding the plants under controlled temperatures in storage would remove them from the hazard of winter injury and might thus result in stronger plants for the growers.

To determine the feasibility of and satisfactory methods for overwinter storage of strawberry plants, investigations have been carried out during four seasons. The experiments were designed to give information on (1) the growth response of stored plants compared with those freshly dug, (2) the response of different varieties to storage, (3) the influence of time of digging plants, (4) the most favorable storage temperature and humidity, (5) the effect of method of packing and other treatments during storage and (6) the influence of time of setting on stored and freshly dug plants.

The plants for these investigations were obtained from two nurseries¹ near Salisbury, Md., and were usually shipped by express to the experimental storage places at Arlington, Va., or Beltsville, Md., where they were stored until spring, when they were returned for planting out to the nurseries from which they

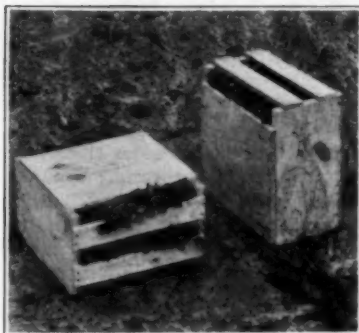


Figure 1.—Shipping crates used for storing the strawberry plants.

were obtained. Two to three days generally elapsed from the time the plants were dug until they were placed in storage, and one to two days from the time they were removed from storage until they were set. Two methods of packing for storage were used, in shipping crates (figure 1) with the plants cleaned, trimmed, bunched and packed with moist sphagnum moss around the roots, and in the rough (figure 2) with the plants in bushel baskets lined with moist burlap and not cleaned or bunched, but packed with only the loose dirt removed.

The growth response of the plants during the early part of the first growing season was used as a meas-

ure of the effect of the treatments. It was found that by about mid-July sufficient growth of leaves and runners had taken place to show any differences that might have resulted from the different treatments. A typical field of the experimental plots is shown in figure 3. Detailed results of these experiments are to be published in a publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, and only the general conclusions are presented here.

Do plants stored over winter grow as well as freshly dug plants?

The growth averaged seven to twenty-nine per cent better for the stored plants than for freshly dug plants in the case of Howard 17, Fairfax, Blakemore, Dorsett, Catskill, Mastodon, Missionary, Aroma and Klondike, but only in the case of Dorsett and Mastodon was the increase great enough to be fairly conclusive. In three varieties, Chesapeake, Senator Dunlap and Gem, the growth averaged, respectively, six, twenty-six and thirty-six per cent less in the stored than in the freshly dug plants, but only in the case of Gem was the difference significant.

Thus in the case of most varieties, plants stored over winter grew as well as, if not better than, freshly dug plants. A typical comparison



Figure 2.—Gem strawberry plants after storage in the rough from December 1, 1939, to April 1, 1940: Left, 36 degrees; right, 30. A bundle of trimmed plants sorted out of each basket is shown at the left in each basket. Note darkening of plants at 36 degrees.

¹Acknowledgment is made to Rayner Bros. Nursery and to the W. F. Allen Co. for their excellent cooperation and for many practical suggestions during the progress of the work.

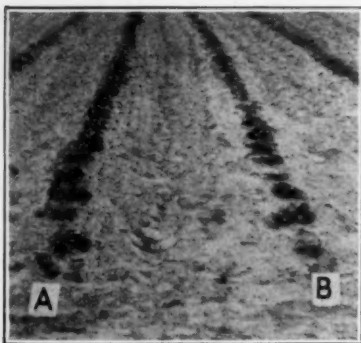


Figure 3.—Growth response of Howard 17 strawberry plants: (A) stored at 32 degrees from December 21, 1937, to March 21, 1938; (B) check plants left in field over winter and transplanted March 21, 1938. Photographed May 19, 1938.

of growth response of storage and of field-wintered plants is shown in figure 3.

When may plants
be dug for storage?

The results of preliminary studies showed that the plants could be dug at any time after mid-December with satisfactory results. It seemed likely, however, that plants dug before they were completely matured and hardened might not be suitable for storage. In later studies tests were made with plants dug during October and November as well as December. The growth of the freshly dug or check plants averaged about the same as that of storage plants dug around November 15 to 20, and the results did not show conclusively better growth with later digging. Plants dug the latter part of October or early November were generally distinctly inferior for storage. The Dorsett variety in particular seemed to require late digging.

Undoubtedly the date at which the plants become satisfactory for storage will vary greatly under different climatic and cultural conditions. It is likely that conditions that would encourage late growth of the plants, such as warm weather, high soil moisture or nitrogen fertilization, would delay the time at which the plants could be safely dug for storage.

At what temperature
should the plants be stored?

It seemed likely that temperatures near freezing would be necessary for the storage of strawberry plants in order to retard mold growth and the growth activities of the plants. Temperatures of 30, 32 and 36 degrees Fahrenheit were tried. The 32 and 36-degree rooms were held at high

relative humidities, although preliminary tests indicated no significant effect of humidity on the subsequent growth of the plants. At below-freezing temperatures it is difficult to maintain high humidities and consequently there was a low humidity in the 30-degree room.

The results showed that satisfactory growth of the plants was generally obtained after storage at each of the temperatures. Although the growth of plants from 32-degree storage averaged somewhat more than that of plants from the other temperatures, these results are not entirely conclusive. Storage at 36 degrees seemed to be detrimental to two varieties (Gem and Chesapeake) in which superior growth was obtained with freshly dug plants. There is some indication that 32 degrees was more desirable than 30 degrees when the plants were stored in crates, whereas 30 degrees was more desirable when they were stored in the rough.

When the plants were stored in crates with the leaves exposed, there were considerable wilting and drying

of the leaves at 30 degrees, while at 36 degrees there were considerable mold growth and browning of the leaves. At 32 degrees the mold growth and browning were greatly retarded, and at this temperature the humidity can be maintained high enough to prevent excessive wilting. Consequently at the time of removal from storage, the plants held at 32 degrees appeared to be in the best condition, and this may account for the somewhat better growth of the plants. On the other hand, when the plants were stored in the rough, the leaves were not exposed; little or no wilting was apparent at 30 degrees, and there was less discoloration of the leaves and roots than at the higher temperatures (figure 4). Consequently somewhat better growth might be expected with plants held at 30 degrees when stored in the rough. Storage at 36 degrees either in crates or in the rough would not be commercially practical because of the appearance of the plants (figure 4). If plants are stored in crates or with the leaves exposed, 32-degree storage

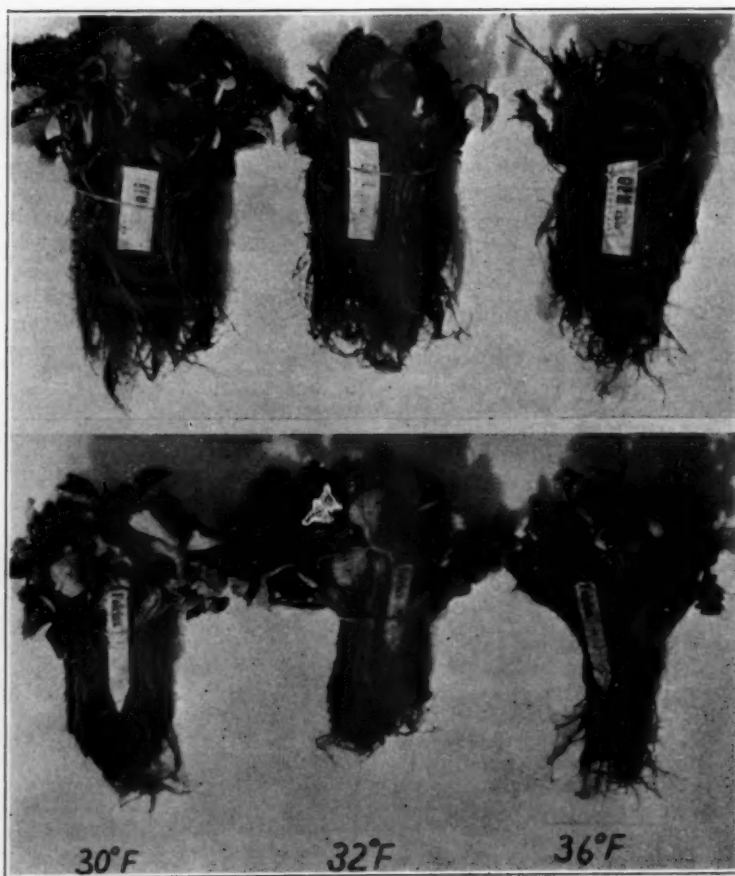


Figure 4.—Strawberry plants after storage in the rough at 30 degrees (left), 32 (center) and 36 (right). Gem variety at top (A) and Fairfax variety at bottom (B).

should be used. If the plants are stored in the rough, 30 to 32 degrees should be used.

How should strawberry plants be packed for storage?

Results obtained in comparing the two methods of packing (in crates and in the rough) showed that from the standpoint of growth response of the plants, there was little or no difference in favor of either method, although as pointed out previously, the crate seemed somewhat preferable for 32-degree storage, and the in-the-rough method for 30-degree. From the standpoint of appearance, storage in the rough was preferable (figure 5). By this method there was less discoloration of the leaves, and by trimming the plants in late winter or early spring, the tops and roots had a fresh appearance that compared favorably with that of plants freshly dug from the field. Storing in the rough has the added advantage of making it possible to trim and bunch the plants in the late winter or early spring, when labor is relatively plentiful. Storing in the rough has the disadvantage of requiring considerably more storage space for a given number of plants.

What effect do other factors, such as trimming off the leaves, wetting the plants during storage and rate of cooling, have on the subsequent growth of the plants?

It was thought that injury to the plants during storage might result from loss of moisture and wilting of the plants. Since this loss is primarily through the leaves, the removal of the leaves prior to storage should maintain the crown and roots in a more turgid condition and possibly result in better growth after the plants are set in the field. Removal of all of the leaves was tried with Howard 17 and Fairfax plants (1) when dug in early winter for storage in crates at 32 degrees and (2) when dug in the spring just before being set out. This leaf-removal treatment had no effect on the freshly dug plants. It did increase considerably the average growth of the plants from storage, but the results were not consistent enough to be conclusive.

Wetting the plants and moss at intervals during storage was also tried as a method of preventing wilting. At 30 degrees the water became frozen in the moss around the roots and probably was not available to the plants, and no consistent benefit in growth of plants was ob-

served. At 36 degrees the addition of water increased the growth of mold and the browning of the leaves, and there was some indication that it was detrimental to the later

temperatures below 35 until nearly fifty hours later. No beneficial effect of the more rapid cooling was apparent in the later growth of the plants, as the average growth re-

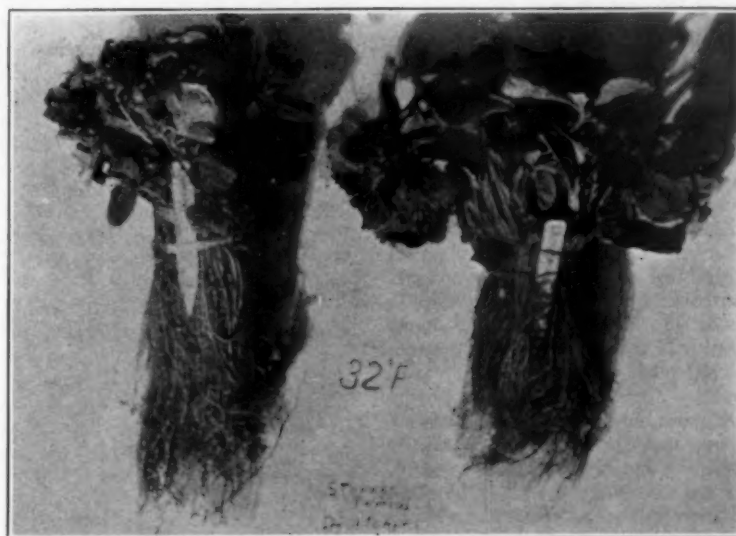


Figure 5.—Chesapeake strawberry plants after storage at 32 degrees in crate (left) and in the rough (right).

growth of the plants. At 32 degrees, on the other hand, the moistening of the plants during storage resulted in increased field growth in each of the three seasons that it was tried.

As shown previously, plants dug in the late fall (October 20 to November 10) did not store satisfactorily. In order to determine whether this was due to the sudden cooling of the unhardened plants, certain lots were cooled slowly by holding them at 50 degrees for one week and then at 40 degrees for one week before placing in 32-degree storage for the remainder of the season. This gradual cooling was detrimental, as the growth response of plants so treated averaged only seventy-one per cent of that of plants stored immediately at 32 degrees.

Since slow cooling was detrimental to the stored plants, it seemed possible that more rapid cooling than immediate storage at 32 degrees might be beneficial. More rapid cooling was obtained with plants packed in the rough by adding about twelve pounds of crushed ice throughout the basket at the time of packing. This brought the temperature of the plants at the center of the basket to about 32 degrees by the time the basket was packed, whereas the check plants stored at 30 and 32 degrees did not attain

sponse from sixteen comparisons was practically the same for the iced plants and for the check (not iced) plants.

Are strawberry plants from storage suitable for late spring planting?

Strawberry plants should be set out as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring and while the plants are fairly dormant. The season, of course, is much later in the more northerly regions, yet growers in the northern regions frequently obtain their plants from southern nurseries. By the time the northern growers are ready to plant, the plants at the southern nurseries may be in active growth and not suitable to withstand the shock of shipping and transplanting. Under such conditions it seemed likely that plants dug in a dormant or resting state and held in storage until needed might be better than freshly dug plants. In general it was found that, if it is necessary to set plants out late in the spring, better results may be expected from stored plants than from plants that have been left in the field. For late-spring planting it would probably be more satisfactory to store plants that were dug in the early spring rather than to use those stored over winter except for the possibility of winter injury to plants left in the field. Such an experiment in New York has been reported by

Hoffman and Evans, who obtained better growth with plants dug early and held in storage until planting time.

What is the effect of storage on the appearance of the plants?

When the plants were stored in crates with the leaves exposed to the air, there were considerable shriveling at 30 degrees and much browning of the leaves at 36 degrees. There was also some darkening of the roots at 36 degrees. Because of their poor appearance, plants stored at 36 degrees would be unsalable. The appearance of plants stored in crates at 32 degrees was better than that of those stored at 36 or 30 degrees. There were some dead leaves, and the plants appeared considerably less desirable than freshly dug plants, although from the standpoint of later growth, such plants may be equal or superior to freshly dug plants. Thus a grower should not judge the desirability of the plants he receives entirely by their appearance. Plants from storage that compare favorably with freshly dug plants may be obtained by storing the plants in the rough at 30 to 32 degrees and cleaning them just previous to shipment or setting.

DAMAGE TO PEACH CROP.

Severe freezes in December and February ruined much of the New York state peach crop for 1943 by killing the blossom buds. Below-zero weather in the fruit belts along Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, the Finger lakes and in the Hudson river valley caused the damage.

New York produced 1,615,000 bushels of peaches in 1942, and 1,649,000 bushels in 1941, out of the nation's crop which averages 65,000,000 bushels a year. Extent of damage to peach trees in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan is not yet determined. These states produce about 5,000,000 bushels of peaches in normal years.

The severe cold damaged the trunks and crowns of some peach trees, reports from the fruit areas show. This usually shortens the life of the trees, as it favors wood-rotting organisms and weakens the limbs so that they break under a heavy load of fruit.

Damage to other stone fruits was slight. Fruit buds on some sweet cherry trees have been killed, but probably not enough to reduce the crop. Most sour cherry trees probably will come through the winter in good condition.

BOSTON SPRING SHOW.

Most of the big spring garden and flower shows in the metropolitan centers of the country were canceled this year on account of the war. That at Boston was held, opening March 13, although it was in Horticultural Hall, headquarters of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and so occupied a considerably smaller area than its predecessors at Mechanics' Hall. Some outstanding exhibits were made, though generally they were less pretentious than in other years. Orchids held a large area through the cooperation of the American Orchid Society. Attendance was heavy.

Alexander Heimlich, Woburn, Mass., staged a waterfall and rock garden that won the gold certificate of the New York Horticultural Society for the most beautiful exhibit, as well as a special price. It is shown in the illustration on this page. Rhododendrons, dogwoods, *Daphne cneorum*, *Leucothoe catesbaei*, violas and other perennials and some bulbous plants featured the exhibit.

Sherman Eddy, Tow Path Gardens, Inc., Hartford, Conn., exhibited a farmyard scene, with a big white birch and a well before the facade of an old farmhouse. Old trees and shrubs surrounded an herb garden and a vegetable garden.

Corliss Bros., Inc., Nurseries, Gloucester, had a border of deciduous flowering shrubs, with a wide planting of tulips, daffodils and primulas and a lawn in front.

The Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Newbury, staged a fine garden of rhododendrons and hardy azaleas, with a background of hemlocks.

One of the finest displays of splen-

didly flowered and well arranged hybrid lilacs that have ever been staged at a Boston show was in the group of the Weston Nurseries, Inc., Weston.

The Bay State Nurseries, North Abington, and the Littlefield-Wyman Co., North Abington, were first and second respectively for a garden covering 250 square feet and embracing borders and other features. The Bay State Nurseries also had an interesting herb garden.

Albert A. Hulley, Middleboro, staged a beautiful rose garden, which took the gold medal of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and a special award.

The Needham Flower Co., Needham, showed an informal garden about a pool, largely composed of azaleas, backed by hemlocks.

W. C. Curtis, Garden-in-the-Woods, Sudbury, won first prize for a group of flowering and foliage house plants, with second place taken by F. I. Carter & Sons, Tewksbury.

Represented in the trade exhibits were the Pembroke Herb Gardens and Magnolia Nurseries.

GAS FOR FARM TRUCKS.

Farmers may schedule their 1943 crops with the assurance of enough gasoline for all necessary truck operations, local fuel supplies permitting, Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, stated last week. "The ODT's mileage control program for commercial motor vehicles is completely flexible," Mr. Eastman said. "Farmers may request adjustment of their certificates of war necessity whenever changing conditions warrant."



Ledge Garden of A. L. Heimlich at Boston Show Received Gold Award.

What's New in War Control Orders

SET PRICES ON TWINE.

In an effort to encourage their manufacture as a substitute for manila and sisal rope, jute and istle were given specific prices by OPA order T-638. Maximums for No. 1 jute yarn or rove are 17¼ cents per pound and for No. 2 jute and istle yarn or rove 16 cents per pound.

SPHAGNUM MOSS CEILING.

A ceiling for sphagnum moss was established March 30 by the Office of Price Administration for distributors in Louisiana, Texas and Alabama.

The action, taken in amendment 141 to supplementary regulation 14 of the general maximum price regulation sets maximum prices of \$1.80 per bale in single-bale lots and \$1.70 per bale in 10-bale lots, F.O.B. seller's establishment.

Sphagnum moss is gathered in Wisconsin swamp areas and is used as a packing material by nurserymen, as well as in foundations for florists' design pieces.

The action will relieve the distributors in the three states from a squeeze, permitting an increase of about 35 cents per bale over the prices set by the general maximum price regulation. Suppliers of the moss had increased their prices too late for distributors to reflect the increase in their March 1942 prices. The ceilings established permit the distributors approximately the same dollars-and-cents margin as they obtained in the past.

MORE TRACTORS SOON.

Rubber Director William M. Jeffers has announced the release from inventory of enough wide base tires to equal the amount of parts in manufacturers' hands to complete fabrication of between 13,000 and 14,000 farm tractors.

This action, designed to balance out the wide base tires in inventory and the parts already in manufacturers' hands, will not require new production of rear, large-size tires, but will only necessitate manufacture of between 3,000 and 4,000 small front-wheel tires to complete the machines.

A schedule has been arranged between various farm machinery manufacturers so each will share the materials to be made available on an equitable basis. The tractor manufacturers will file formal appeals with

the farm tire machinery branch of the office of rubber director for allocations of tires, and approvals will be forwarded by wire to facilitate completion and delivery of the needed farm equipment.

It is anticipated that this action by the office of rubber director will be of material assistance in releasing completed farm implements in time for spring plantings.

RECAPS FOR FARM TIRES.

Farm tractor and implement tires will be recapped hereafter only with a material made almost entirely of reclaimed rubber, and replacements will not be issued for tires that are recappable, the OPA announced last month in a rubber conservation move.

Previously recapping of rear wheel tractor tires was not required, and replacements were granted even though the tire to be replaced was suitable for recapping. Moreover, recapping of implement tires could be done with a material which contained a large proportion of crude rubber.

These changes are made by amendment 17 to ration order 1A, effective March 25.

MORE TIRES RELEASED.

In lines with the government's announced plans to keep the nation's automobiles rolling, the Office of Price Administration has announced that additional pre-Pearl Harbor and "Victory" tires will be available April 1 to certain lower mileage ration passenger car owners, by amendment 16 to ration order 1A.

The release of these new casings under rationing to B and C card holders will be for replacement of tires worn beyond the recappable stage.

An order issued by OPA makes it possible for a driver with a mileage ration of more than 240 miles monthly to get new casings of the lower qualities—grade II—when he needs replacements. Previously only those with monthly mileage over 560 could get new tires.

At the same time, OPA announced that motorists with mileage rations between 560 and 1,000 monthly—who until now have been eligible for new casings in the lower-quality bracket only—will be able hereafter to get the grade I tires which pre-

viously were reserved for cars with a ration of 1,000 miles or more a month.

The additional tire allotments for April assigned by Rubber Director William M. Jeffers for rationing have not yet been broken down into quotas by OPA, but the total state quotas of grade I tires will be about 540,000, against 321,827 in March. State quotas of grade II tires will also be about 540,000, which will compare with 253,000 for March. There will be a substantial increase in truck tire quotas, from 299,000 for March to about 360,000 for April.

The action of Rubber Director Jeffers in releasing this substantial quantity of new tires from inventories on hand assures that all classifications of car owners will now be enabled to keep their cars on the road. Holders of A cards are eligible for used or recapped casings upon proper certification.

In making these tires available, officials of OPA and the office of rubber director both stressed the importance of continuing all phases of the rubber conservation program, particularly the necessity of driving under thirty-five miles per hour.

The amendment changing new tire eligibility also adds all passenger car tires that fit a 17-inch rim to the list of "obsoletes." This classification previously included only casings with a rim size of eighteen inches or more. Obsoletes, regardless of grade, are available for needed replacements on passenger cars with a mileage ration in excess of that provided by the basic A book. Moreover, a car owner who is occupationally qualified for a C book is eligible for an obsolete tire even though he may actually have only the basic A ration.

Grade I tires are those of the highest qualities. Grade II includes the "Victory" tires, which are made of reclaimed rubber, damaged new tires, factory seconds so marked by the manufacturer, new tires for which OPA has established a maximum price of less than 85 per cent of the ceiling price for standard-quality casings, tires manufactured before January 1, 1938, and tires that have gone less than 1,000 miles but far enough to wear off the mold marks.

PETER BOOGERD, 136 Dorsey street, Cincinnati, O., is home again, having been given a medical discharge from the navy.

Trends in State Regulations

By Richard P. White

For several years meetings, conferences and discussions have been held on the subject of quarantine and regulatory adjustments. Industry and trade, with the sincere support of many regulatory and quarantine officials, had arrived at the conclusion that interstate trade in nursery commodities was being unduly interfered with by quarantines which had outgrown their usefulness and by regulatory restrictions which were not justified on a pest control basis. The American Association of Nurserymen, through its trade barriers committee, urged a review by regulatory officials of all existing state quarantine and regulatory pronouncements in the hope that elimination of the unnecessary and simplification and uniformity of the needed might result.

The national and regional plant boards have played a constructive and important part in this movement. The requests of industry and trade were powerfully supported by the national movement aimed at all trade barriers launched by the Council of State Governments in April, 1939, and further supported by the federal government through its interdepartmental committee on trade barriers, culminating in a full week's testimony before the temporary national economic committee of the United States Congress in March, 1940. Part 29 of the hearings on interstate trade barriers of this committee constitutes a valuable documented volume of almost 500 pages of information on this general subject.

The nursery industry had a broad interest, exceeding the confines of jurisdiction of quarantine and regulatory officials. We were confronted with various motor truck regulations, including ports of entry, mileage taxes, load limits, special state vehicle registration fees and all the rest of the motor vehicle regulations confronting the truckers of the country. We were confronted with state regulations on business mail users. We were confronted with barriers erected by state taxing authorities. In fact, most of the hindrances to trade in general impinged on this industry in some manner.

Today we are interested, however, in those activities during the past few years directly concerning the work in plant quarantines and state regulations governing the interstate

movement of nursery stock, and any trends that may be disclosed by these activities. I shall attempt to summarize them.

Appearing before the meeting of the Central Plant Board at La Fayette, Ind., March 23 and 24, the executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen presented this statement concerning "Trends in Quarantine and Regulatory Adjustments," showing the real strides that have been made in recent years in the elimination of trade barriers, for which much credit is due to the A. A. N. committee on trade barriers as well as the national and regional plant boards, composed of state regulatory officials.

In 1933, six states required of out-of-state nurseries doing business in such states the posting of a surety bond. This requirement has almost disappeared from the statute books. Montana and Wyoming are the only two states left in the country which still require by law the posting of a surety bond, except in certain specified cases where the out-of-state nurseryman, in addition to selling plants, also sells, or is purported to sell, maintenance of the plant material for varying periods of time. This practice has disappeared from the legitimate trade and consequently such bond requirements are meaningless to us. Idaho still requires a bond from out-of-state concerns selling fruit stock to protect commercial planters from untrue-to-name varieties. The trend here is definitely toward elimination of this requirement. This trend is due to the success nurserymen have generally had in training packers in proper labeling of the stock, so that mislabeling is reduced to an absolute minimum.

Only one modification of dealers' fees has taken place in the past few years, that of Maine, which reduced its dealers' fee from \$5 to \$1 in 1941. The trend here is definitely one of stability, and since, to the best of my knowledge, all states requiring a dealers' fee require it from all concerns both interstate and intrastate operating as dealers or jobbers, the mark of a barrier to interstate trade cannot be placed upon this impost.

The same remarks also hold good for the agents' fee. Maine reduced its agents' fee from \$5 to \$1 in 1941, but otherwise the situation has remained static for several years. It is said that this fee is solely for the purpose of obtaining a certified list of agents operating within a state, from both intrastate and interstate concerns. The fee is levied against a method of doing business and as such is not, in my opinion, thoroughly sound. A mail-order catalogue, for example, is a silent agent, often selling more goods per customer than a two-legged one. I have suggested before that if a certified list of a concern's agents in a state is desired, and there are good reasons why it is desirable, prohibit a concern from selling through agents until such a list has been submitted and a nominal blanket fee has been paid by the principal for all his agents. If the fee was not made burdensome, and if complete prohibition against selling was enforced until the list and blanket fee for all had been submitted, I contend the difficulties of collection of the fee and of obtaining the list from agency houses would disappear and your requirements would be met with ease and dispatch.

From 1933 until 1941, fourteen states required out-of-state concerns to attach a special state tag on all incoming shipments, in many instances in addition to the state-of-origin certificate, and in others in lieu of it. These states were represented in the Eastern Plant Board, two in the Western Plant Board and nine in the Southern Plant Board. At the present time, only eight states still have such a requirement on their books and in two of these, I am informed, the requirement is not being enforced. For all practical purposes, therefore, states with this requirement have been reduced from fourteen to six within the past two years, or over fifty per cent. The trend is evidently away from the special state tag requirement and none of the Central Plant Board states has ever had this requirement, to my knowledge. With the exception of West Virginia and New Mexico, the states still with this requirement are located in the Southern Plant Board territory, in which all but two of the

[Continued on page 24.]

STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

We offer the following list of first-class nursery stock in both finished and lining-out stock for immediate delivery, subject to stock being unsold on receipt of orders. Terms and conditions same as published in our regular Spring Trade List. Good stock of Evergreens still available, in lining-out and finished grades. See our Spring Trade List for prices.

HARDY DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

g—Seedlings; C—Rooted Cuttings; Tr.—Transplanted; Br.—Branched; L.O.—Lining Out; Div.—Divisions.

ALMOND. PRUNUS GLANDULOSA. Double Pink-flowering Almond, own root.
12 to 18 ins., tr., well br. \$1.50 \$12.50
18 to 24 ins., tr., well br. 2.00 17.50
2 to 3 ft., tr., well br. 3.00 22.50

ALTAE. RHIBISUS SYRIACUS. Shrub Althea.
Ardena—Double Violet.
4 to 12 ins., c. \$0.30 \$ 2.00 \$15.00
12 to 18 ins., c. .35 2.50 20.00
18 to 24 ins., c. .40 3.00 25.00

Berberis Thunbergii. Japanese Barberry.
6 to 12 ins., s. \$0.30 \$ 2.00 \$15.00
12 to 18 ins., s. .35 2.50 20.00
18 to 24 ins., s. .40 3.00 25.00

Calycanthus Floridus. Sweet Shrub.
6 to 12 ins., s. \$0.30 \$ 2.00 \$15.00
12 to 18 ins., s. .35 2.50 20.00
18 to 24 ins., s. .40 3.00 25.00

Cephalanthus Occidentalis. Button-bush.
6 to 12 ins., c. \$0.25 \$ 1.50 \$12.00
12 to 18 ins., c. .30 2.00 15.00
18 to 24 ins., c. .35 2.50 20.00

Cydonia Japonica. Japanese Quince.
6 to 12 ins., s. \$0.20 \$ 1.25 \$10.00
12 to 18 ins., s. .25 1.50 12.50
18 to 24 ins., s. .30 2.00 15.00

Cydonia Japonica Rubra. Japanese Quince.
True upright red. Nonfruiting.
4 to 6 ins., c. \$0.60 \$ 5.00
6 to 12 ins., c. .70 6.00
12 to 18 ins., c. 1.00 8.00

Cytisus Scoparius. Scotch Broom.
12 to 24 ins., s. br. \$0.90 \$ 8.00
2 to 3 ft., s. br. 1.25 10.00
3 to 4 ft., s. br. 1.50 12.00

Deutzia Scabra.
Crenata—Double Pink.
Fride of Rochester—Double Rose.
6 to 12 ins., c. \$0.30 \$ 2.00 \$15.00
12 to 18 ins., c. .35 2.50 20.00
18 to 24 ins., c. .40 3.00 25.00

Forsthia Fortunei. Fortune Forsthia.
Forsthia Intermedia. Border Forsthia.
6 to 12 ins., c. \$0.20 \$ 1.50 \$12.50
12 to 18 ins., c. .25 2.00 17.50
18 to 24 ins., c. .30 2.50 20.00

Hamelis Virginiana. Witch Hazel.
3 to 4 ft., tr., br. \$2.00 \$12.50
4 to 5 ft., tr., br. 2.50 20.00
5 to 6 ft., tr., br. 3.00 25.00

Ligustrum Obtusifolium. Itoha Privet.
6 to 12 ins., s. \$0.10 \$ 0.80 \$ 6.00
12 to 18 ins., s. .15 1.00 8.00
18 to 24 ins., s. .20 1.25 10.00

Ligustrum Ovalifolium. California Privet.
6 to 15 ins., L.O. \$0.15 \$ 1.00 \$ 8.00
6 to 12 ins., c. .20 1.25 10.00
2 to 3 ft., 4 br. up. .50 4.00 35.00
2 to 4 ft., 4 br. up. .60 5.00 45.00

Ligustrum Vulgare. European Privet.
6 to 12 ins., c. \$0.15 \$ 1.00 \$ 8.00
12 to 18 ins., c. .20 1.50 12.50
18 to 24 ins., c. .25 2.00 15.00

Lonicera Tatarica. Tatarian Honeysuckle.
Varieties of Tatarian:
Alba—White.
Rosa—Pink.
Rosa—Pink.
6 to 12 ins., c. \$0.20 \$ 1.50 \$12.00
12 to 18 ins., c. .25 2.00 15.00
18 to 24 ins., c. .30 2.50 20.00

Rhus Canadensis (Aromatic) Fragrant Sumac.
12 to 24 ins., tr. \$1.25 \$10.00
2 to 3 ft., tr. 1.50 12.00
3 to 4 ft., tr. 2.00 15.00

Rhus Copallina. Shining Sumac.
12 to 18 ins., s. \$0.10 \$ 0.70 \$ 6.00
18 to 24 ins., s. .15 1.00 8.00
2 to 3 ft., s. .20 1.25 10.00

Rhus Sumac.
Glabra—Smooth Sumac.
Typhina—Staghorn Sumac.
12 to 18 ins., s. \$0.10 \$ 0.70 \$ 6.00
18 to 24 ins., s. .15 1.00 8.00
2 to 3 ft., s. .20 1.25 10.00
2 to 4 ft., s. .30 2.00 15.00
4 to 5 ft., s. whips. .45 3.50 30.00

Spiraea Arguta. Garland Spiraea.
Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000

Spiraea Thunbergii. Thunberg Spiraea.
6 to 12 ins., c. \$0.10 \$ 3.00 \$25.00
12 to 18 ins., c. .45 3.50 30.00
18 to 24 ins., c. .55 4.50 40.00

Spiraea Vanhouttei. Bridal Wreath.
12 to 18 ins., tr. \$1.25 \$10.00
18 to 24 ins., tr. 1.50 12.00
2 to 3 ft., tr. 2.00 15.00

Spiraea Opulifolia. (Physocarpus.) Ninebark.
12 to 18 ins., c. \$0.35 \$ 2.50
18 to 24 ins., c. .40 3.00
2 to 3 ft., c. .50 4.00

Spiraea Prunifolia. Bridal Wreath.
12 to 18 ins., tr. \$1.25 \$10.00
18 to 24 ins., tr. 1.50 12.00
2 to 3 ft., tr. 2.00 15.00

Spiraea Vanhouttei. L. O., field-grown. \$0.20 \$ 1.25 \$10.00
6 to 12 ins., c. .25 1.50 12.50
12 to 18 ins., c. .30 2.00 17.50
18 to 24 ins., c. .35 2.50 20.00

Viburnum Tomentosum Platicum. Japanese Snowball.
6 to 12 ins., L.O., c. \$0.60 \$ 5.00
12 to 18 ins., L.O., c. .70 6.00
18 to 24 ins., L.O., c. 1.00 8.00

Weigela. Amabilis—Light Pink.
Hendersoni—Dark Pink.
Rosa—Pink.
6 to 12 ins., c. \$0.30 \$ 2.00 \$15.00
12 to 18 ins., c. .35 2.50 20.00
18 to 24 ins., c. .40 3.00 25.00

Weigela Candida. White.
2 to 3 ft., well br. \$2.00 \$15.00
3 to 4 ft., well br. 2.50 20.00

VINES and CREEPERS

Ampelopsis Tricuspidata Veitchii. Boston Ivy.
1-yr., s., No. 1. \$0.35 \$ 2.50 \$20.00
1-yr., s., No. 2. .25 2.00 18.00

Aristolochia Tomentosa. Dutchman's-pipe.
1-yr., s., No. 1, 6 to 9 ins. \$0.30 \$ 2.00 \$15.00
1-yr., s., No. 2, 3 to 6 ins. .25 1.50 12.00

Celastrus Scandens. American Bittersweet.
6 to 12 ins., c., fruiting. \$0.30 \$ 2.00 \$17.50
18 to 24 ins., tr., br. .60 5.00 40.00
2 to 3 ft., tr., br. .70 6.00 50.00

Lonicera Japonica Halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle.
2 1/2-in. pots, well br. \$0.60 \$ 5.00 \$40.00
Small lining-out .60 5.00
Medium lining-out .10 .80 6.00

Lonicera Sempervirens. Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle.
Small lining-out \$0.20 \$ 1.25 \$10.00
Medium lining-out .25 1.50 12.00
1-yr., tr., No. 1. .70 6.00 50.00
1-yr., tr., No. 2. .60 5.00 40.00

Vinca Minor. Common Periwinkle.
Medium lining-out \$0.10 \$ 0.70 \$ 6.00
Heavy lining-out .15 1.00 8.00

Wistaria Chinensis Blue.
Wistaria Chinensis White.
12 to 24 ins. \$0.65 \$ 5.50 \$50.00
18 to 24 ins. .60 5.00 45.00
6 to 12 ins. .50 4.00 35.00
4 to 6 ins. .35 3.00 25.00

SHADE TREES

ACER DASYCARPUM. Silver Maple.
Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000

12 to 18 ins., s. \$0.10 \$ 0.60 \$ 5.00
18 to 24 ins., s. .15 1.00 7.00
2 to 3 ft., s. .20 1.25 10.00
3 to 4 ft., s. .25 1.50 12.50
4 to 5 ft., s. .30 2.00 15.00

ACER NEGUNDO. Box Elder.
6 to 12 ins., s. \$0.10 \$ 0.60 \$ 5.00
12 to 18 ins., s. .15 .60 5.00
18 to 24 ins., s. .20 1.00 7.00
2 to 3 ft., s. .25 1.25 10.00

Albizia Julibrissin. Mimosa Tree.
18 to 24 ins., s. \$0.60 \$ 5.00 \$40.00
2 to 3 ft., s. .80 6.00 50.00
3 to 4 ft., s. 1.50 12.00
4 to 5 ft., s. 2.00 15.00
5 to 6 ft., tr. 3.00 25.00
6 to 8 ft., tr. 4.00 35.00
8 to 10 ft., tr. 5.00 40.00

Catalpa Bungei.
4 to 5 ft., 1-yr. \$5.00 \$40.00

Catalpa Speciosa. Western Catalpa.
4 to 5 ft., tr., br. \$1.25 \$10.00
5 to 6 ft., tr., br. 1.50 12.50

Cercis Canadensis. American Redbud.
2 to 3 ft., tr. \$1.50 \$12.00
3 to 4 ft., tr. 2.00 17.50
4 to 5 ft., tr. 2.50 20.00
5 to 6 ft., tr. 3.00 25.00
6 to 8 ft., tr. 4.00 35.00
8 to 10 ft., tr. 5.00 40.00

Cercis Chinensis. Chinese Redbud.
6 to 12 ins., s. \$0.50 \$ 3.50 \$30.00
12 to 18 ins., s. .60 4.50 40.00
18 to 24 ins., s. .70 6.00 50.00

Cornus Florida. White-flowering Dogwood.
12 to 18 ins., s. \$0.20 \$ 1.50 \$12.50
18 to 24 ins., s. .25 2.00 17.50
2 to 3 ft., s. .40 3.00 25.00
3 to 4 ft., s. .50 4.00 35.00
4 to 5 ft., s. .60 5.00 40.00
5 to 6 ft., s. .70 6.00 50.00
6 to 8 ft., s. .80 7.00 60.00

Cornus Florida Rubra. Pink-flowering Dogwood.
4 to 5 ft., bare root. \$15.00 \$125.00
4 to 5 ft., B&B. 18.50 160.00
5 to 6 ft., bare root. 17.50 150.00
5 to 6 ft., B&B. 21.00 180.00
6 to 8 ft., B&B. 30.00 250.00

Fraxinus Americana. White Ash.
Fraxinus Lanceolata. Green Ash.
6 to 12 ins., s. \$0.40 \$ 3.00
12 to 18 ins., s. .60 5.00
18 to 24 ins., s. .70 6.00
2 to 3 ft., s. .80 7.00
3 to 4 ft., s. .90 8.00

Ginkgo Biloba. Maidenhair Tree.
4 to 6 ins., s. \$0.50 \$ 4.00 \$35.00
6 to 9 ins., s. .60 5.00 40.00
9 to 12 ins., s. .70 6.00 50.00
12 to 18 ins., s. 1.25 10.00

Gymnocladus Dioica. Kentucky Coffee Tree.
18 to 24 ins., tr. \$1.50 \$12.00
2 to 3 ft., tr. 2.00 15.00

Morus Alba Tatarica. Russian Mulberry.
6 to 12 ins., s. \$0.50 \$ 4.00
12 to 18 ins., s. .70 6.00

Populus Nigra Italica. Lombardy Poplar.
12 to 18 ins., c. \$0.30 \$ 2.00 \$15.00
18 to 24 ins., c. .35 2.50 20.00
2 to 3 ft., c. .40 3.00 25.00
3 to 4 ft., c. .45 3.50 30.00

Robinia Pseudoacacia. Black Locust.
4 to 6 ins., s. \$0.40 \$ 3.00
6 to 12 ins., s. .50 4.00
12 to 18 ins., s. .60 5.00
18 to 24 ins., s. .70 6.00
2 to 3 ft., s. .80 7.00
3 to 4 ft., s. .90 8.00
4 to 5 ft., s. 1.00 9.00
5 to 6 ft., s. 1.25 10.00
6 to 8 ft., s. 1.50 12.00
8 to 10 ft., s. 1.75 14.00

Ulmus Pumila. Chinese Elm.
6 to 12 ins., s. \$0.50 \$ 4.00
12 to 18 ins., s. .60 5.00
18 to 24 ins., s. .70 6.00
2 to 3 ft., s. .80 7.00
3 to 4 ft., s. .90 8.00
4 to 5 ft., s. 1.00 9.00
5 to 6 ft., s. 1.25 10.00
6 to 8 ft., s. 1.50 12.00
8 to 10 ft., s. 1.75 14.00

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

F. R. KILNER, Editor

Editorial

BUSY SPRING BEGINS.

Rationing of more kinds of food, coupled with the victory garden campaign, stampeded the public into the seed stores early this season. Some mail-order houses are days behind, not only in filling orders, but even in opening mail, so heavy has been the deluge in the face of a shortage of help. The public's mail orders for nursery stock, both fruits and ornamentals, were likewise forwarded earlier than usual. Orders for ornamentals have not suffered because of the demand for fruit trees and berry plants, but seem to have increased, though not to the same extent.

Trade want lists are circulating freely, and it appears that growers who have stock left over of suitable size for the catalogue trade will have only themselves to blame for not making their offers known.

Whether the early stampede will result in a quieter April is a matter of opinion. Still most important is the fact that there is more money in the hands of John Q. Public than ever before in the country's history. He is obliged to stay home. He is urged to garden. He is advised to limit his vegetable garden to a size he can care for. Accompanying plantings of ornamentals are recommended. The volume of retail business will not be limited by demand, but by the volume of help which you may by ingenuity contrive to employ.

FAITH IN THE PEACE.

In foreign lands, far from home, facing constant privations and hardships, risking their very lives, our soldiers abroad have their leisure thoughts on America after the war as a place beautiful and fruitful. Beautiful in recollection and in anticipation, fruitful not only in the production of the soil, but also in its opportunities for living and prospering more bountifully. The letters of our boys reflect those thoughts. Their fathers who served in similar places a quarter century ago know the feeling. It fortifies the boys with the continued courage needed in the hardships and horrors of battle.

Most of us realize that the most important question in winning the war is what kind of peace it will bring. But not so many realize that

the answer to that question rests not alone with those who have the power and authority to direct national and international affairs. Every one at home has a part in its determination, not only by our present efforts, but in our attitude toward the future after the war.

If we close up for the duration or limit operations to a skeleton basis, we may have some personal comfort and derive some measure of economic safety meanwhile. But if we lie in our business foxholes, who will go forward to win the peacetime goal which our soldiers expect to find at home after the war?

Faith in the era of peace is the basis of an order sent by a soldier in a foreign land for planting-out stock, to be nurtured by his wife's direction until he returns to the country, with its freedom and opportunities, for which he is fighting.

Such faith must surely be shared by those who face small hardships and few dangers at home. Courage to meet the risks of weather and market has always characterized nurserymen. They have reason for greater courage to face the economic conditions of wartime in order to uphold our soldiers' faith in the opportunities of peace.

FARM DEFERMENT.

Under this heading in the preceding issue references to selective service bulletins and directives were cited for the guidance of nurserymen whose inquiries made apparent their interest in seeking deferment of employees as farm workers. But it was pointed out that a recent amendment substituted the term "nursery supervisor" for that of "nurseryman" as being engaged in a critical agricultural activity, and that even the keymen would only be able to obtain deferment on the basis of their occupation with respect to fruit, vegetable or farm crops.

At the same time correspondence on this subject was apparently so heavy in the office of the American Association of Nurserymen at Washington, D. C., that Executive Secretary R. P. White stated his convictions at length in the midmonth news-letter to members. He declared that any nurserymen who believed that all their farm employees were subject to deferment were quite mistaken on that point. Local draft boards make the decisions and they generally have not been favorable.

The Mirror of the Trade

Present congressional legislation aimed to keep workers on the farm is not likely to pass, at least in a form which will benefit nurserymen. Hence Secretary White's conclusion is: "The best plan to follow and the only safe one for your business is to anticipate losses of employees to the armed services and plan now for replacements. Determine what work can be done by women and children, the availability of this type of labor and particularly the availability of men over draft age. Costs of doing business under these conditions are bound to go up, but fortunately there is no price ceiling on nursery stock."

WAR CONTROLS ABROAD.

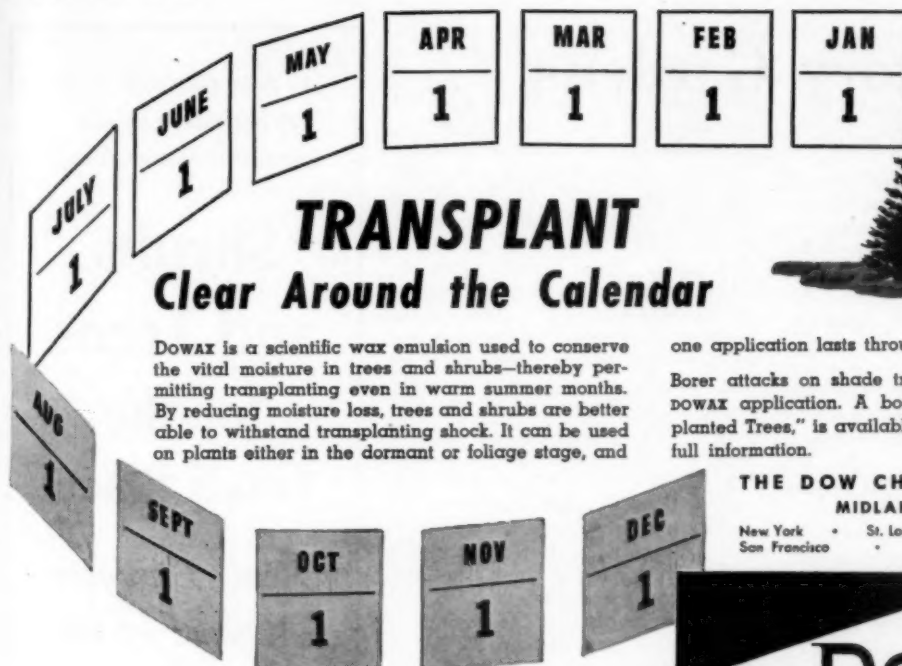
Noteworthy to nurserymen is the fact that while the shipment of cut flowers and potted plants is forbidden in Great Britain by government order, either by rail or by mail, bare-root nursery stock is still permitted transportation.

The order of the British minister of war transport is that no person shall consign for conveyance by rail or take with him upon any train any flowers or plants other than (1) flowers or plants for export for which a certificate has been granted, (2) plants used for producing food crops and (3) hardy nursery stock not in soil or in pots. Under the order, hardy nursery stock means "trees, shrubs and bushes with persistent hard woody stems, but not including herbaceous plants."

The original order covering transportation by rail went into effect last November and it resulted in so large a traffic in cut flowers by parcel post at Christmas time that the British postmaster general subsequently issued an order prohibiting delivery of flowers by this means. Then such quantities of flowers were sent by letter post that transmission by mail was forbidden entirely.

Reports also appear of buyers traveling from London to Cornwall for the purpose of bringing back a couple of suitcases of flowers which, in spite of the cost of this method of transportation, they must have been able to dispose of at a good profit. A recent issue of an English horticultural trade paper reports fines of twenty pounds each for several men who endeavored to transport cut flowers in suitcases and trunks.

One enterprising producer of cut flowers, one reads, established a bicycle express, similar to the pony ex-



TRANSPLANT Clear Around the Calendar

DOWAX is a scientific wax emulsion used to conserve the vital moisture in trees and shrubs—thereby permitting transplanting even in warm summer months. By reducing moisture loss, trees and shrubs are better able to withstand transplanting shock. It can be used on plants either in the dormant or foliage stage, and

one application lasts through an entire season.

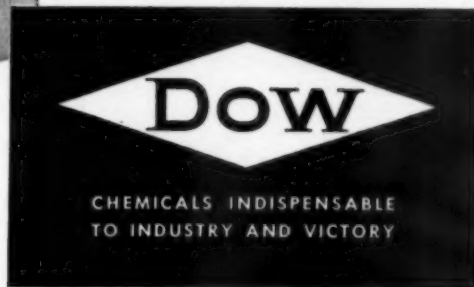
Borer attacks on shade trees are discouraged by a DOWAX application. A booklet, "First Aid to Transplanted Trees," is available on request and furnishes full information.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
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DOWAX

EXTENDS THE TRANSPLANT SEASON



press of pioneer days in this country. Boys on bicycles carried boxes of flowers from one town to the next, where another relay of boys waited on bicycles to carry them farther on the trip to London.

The statement was printed that a correspondent had seen 300,000 tons of flowers from the Scilly isles in a certain small Cornish port. These were contained in approximately 60,000 boxes and, being worth from five to ten pounds a box, the total value of the week's shipments, mainly of daffodils and other types of narcissi, was worth between 300,000 and 600,000 pounds.

The supplies of flowers at the famous Covent Garden market in London are limited, being confined to those coming from within a short radius, but the prices quoted reveal the incentive to get the merchandise to the buyers. Narcissi range from 3½ to 9 shillings per bunch, or 70 cents to \$1.80, while carnations bring from \$2 to \$4 a dozen wholesale.

These prevail, of course, because the government's crop orders confine production of flowers or nursery stock to a small percentage of the quantity formerly grown. Most nurseries and greenhouses in England are in large part devoted to the production of vegetables.

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\$7.00 per 100 \$60.00 per 1000

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	Per 100
European Mt. Ash, transp., 8 to 12 ins.	\$2.00
12 to 18 ins.	3.50
18 to 24 ins.	4.50
Weeping Willow, Elegantissima, 3 to 3 ft.	3.50
Pin Oak, sdiga, 12 to 18 ins.	4.50
Viburnum Lentago, transp., 2-yr., 8 to 12 ins.	5.50
Euonymus Carrierei, transp., 6 to 8 ins.	6.00
Euonymus Patens, transp., 2-yr., 8 to 12 ins.	6.00
Euonymus Vegetus, transp., 4 to 6 ins.	5.00
Barberry, Burtons, New Globe Type, grown from cuttings, No. 189, transp., 6 to 9 ins.	30.00
Benzoin Aestivale, 12 to 18 ins.	3.00
Viburnum Burkwoodi, 1-yr., pot-grown	17.50

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(Weller's Hardy Northern Type)

Only Boxwood proven hardy in Northern States for Twenty Years.

Without Ball Per 10 Per 100
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8 to 10 ins. for hedging 3.00 25.00
10 to 12 ins. for window boxes..... 4.00 35.00

Lining-out grade, 1-yr., strong-rooted, 3 to 6 ins., \$7.50 per 100; \$60.00 per 1000
6 to 8 ins., \$10.00 per 100; \$85.00 per 1000

WELLER NURSERIES CO., Inc.

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Ask for our Perennial Catalogue.

Victory Gardens

COMPANY GARDEN PLAN.

In the expectation that millions of industrial workers will plant victory gardens if given the opportunity, the National Victory Garden Institute, New York, has issued a master plan for company victory gardens. Already industrial factories, railroads, public utilities and many large concerns have provided spacious tracts for employees' gardening. The plan was devised by L. A. Hawkins, horticultural expert of the International Harvester Co., Chicago, who has supervised planting for that organization.

Never in history has the need for home-produced food been so urgent, and employee gardens, in addition to contributing to the war effort, will help cut the family food bill, promote health and provide outdoor exercise and relaxation. Also, the strain on transportation will be lessened, freeing it for the shipment of vital war supplies. Emphasis is being placed on avoiding waste of seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and effort.

Proper soil conditions, careful planning and supervision will do much toward producing a successful garden project. It is advised that a competent executive from the management head the organization and that employee committees be selected to take care of details.

Many workers who know how to plant a garden do not have suitable land available, and their companies in many cases are giving assistance in obtaining plots. Other prospective gardeners who have not had experience will learn quickly under proper guidance. Local victory garden committees, civilian defense leaders, county agents, nurserymen and experienced local gardeners should be consulted on details.

Each organization will have its own problems to solve, but the general points stated here are basic and will serve as a guide in determining procedure suiting local facilities, climate, soil and other conditions. The recommendations follow:

Plan of Procedure.

(1) Make a survey of employee reaction. (2) Learn how many employees have suitable land and how many need land. (3) Locate and inspect available land. This should be as near the factory as possible or in vacant areas in home communities. Transportation facilities and water supply must be considered when se-

lecting land. (4) A simple contract covering rental or use of the property should be used. (5) Work out forms for employees to sign when they apply for and are assigned garden plots. They should agree to take care of the garden and utilize all they can grow. (6) Arrange for plowing, harrowing and staking out of plots. This work can be done by company-owned or rented equipment. It may be optional whether expenses will be absorbed by the company or prorated to the gardeners. (7) Planting plans to fit the gardens and local conditions should be worked out and given to each applicant. Decide on a standard size plot—30x100 feet is a good size—and then allot space according to the number of members in the employee's family. Indicate the proper vegetables, varieties and quantity of seeds needed. (8) Seeds and fertilizer can be purchased wholesale by the company and sold to employee gardeners, or the individual may purchase his own seeds.

After the seedbed is prepared and garden plots are staked, planting is in order. (1) Inexperienced gardeners should have guidance and supervision. Garden lectures or demonstrations might be provided. (2) General care and cultivation of the garden should be checked at regular intervals by garden supervisors. (3) If possible, arrange for watering crops in dry weather. (4) Spray or dust to control insect and plant diseases. This is important. (5) In-

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RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS. Roseum Elegans and Catawbiense Boursault. 2½ to 4½ ft., \$3.00 to \$6.00. Heavy, well budded, specimen plants furnished to the ground.

RHODODENDRON Album Elegans. 3 to 6 ft., \$3.00 to \$5.00. For background planting.

HYBRID SEEDLING RHODODENDRONS, mixed colors, 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50.

KALMIA Latifolia, nursery-grown from seeds. Bushy, with fine root system. 10 to 12 ins., \$50.00 per 100.

LEUCOTHOE Catesbaei, 15 to 18 ins., \$75.00 per 100.

HEATHER, for planting on dry sandy slopes. 12 to 16 ins., clumps, \$5.00 per 100.

Write for complete price list.

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P. J. Van Melle

"A 'candid camera' view of more than 400 deciduous shrubs and small trees available and especially suited for planting on places of modest extent.

"A unique feature is a Score Chart, based on the author's observations and long experience in nursery and landscape plantings. This Chart puts the spotlight on 363 shrubs and trees, and shows at a glance their decorative value and adaptability to soil and light variations.

"A notable contribution to a better knowledge of shrubs and trees—and a pleasant book to read."—Henry E. Downer, *Journal of the New York Botanical Garden*. 298 pages, index. \$2.50

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Charles Scribner's Sons, New York

sist on timely harvest and proper use of crops. (6) Plow the land in fall for 1944 gardens.

Conservation of crops for winter use is one of the most important phases of the victory garden movement. (1) Encourage home canning of crops, particularly tomatoes and green beans. (2) Cooperate with community canning centers to supplement home canning. (3) Give instructions on root crop storage so that no food of any kind is wasted. (4) If possible, keep records of program, as the data will be of interest and value later on.

Copies of the plan can be obtained from Andrew S. Wing, secretary-manager of the National Victory Garden Institute, 598 Madison avenue, New York. The institute, of which Paul C. Stark, Louisiana, Mo., is president, is a privately supported, nonprofit, educational corporation, organized solely for the purpose of assisting in the war effort by cooperating with the Department of Agriculture at Washington and other government and private agencies.

NOOKKA CYPRESS.

The Nootka cypress is a handsome, pyramidal, narrow-leaved evergreen tree of the territory of southwest Alaska to Oregon. In its native habitat it is said to reach a height of 100 feet or more. As it is seen in ornamental plantings in the east and midwest, it is much smaller, usually less than thirty feet. The branches are ascending, bearing dark green or bluish-green leaves. The glaucous foliage form of the Nootka cypress, *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*, is listed as the variety *glauca*.

Some published data would indicate that the Nootka cypress should be hardy in the northern tier of states. This is not entirely true. Considerable foliage burn has resulted in exposed plants in central Ohio in moderately cold winters and considerable winterkilling during severe winters. It would seem to be in much the same category as *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* relative to hardiness.

Where the Nootka cypress can be depended upon, it makes a lovely plant. The narrow pyramidal habit of growth and soft, green or bluish-green foliage are quite attractive.

Experience has shown that it transplants readily, does well in well drained soil and should be given partial protection. It can be used as a specimen or for group plantings.

L. C. C.

Surplus Stock for Spring Delivery

	Per 100	Per 1000
BERBERIS THUNBERGI, 15 to 18 ins.....	\$ 8.00	\$85.00
18 to 24 ins.....	10.00	85.00
BENZOID AESTIVALE, 3 to 4 ft.....	25.00	250.00
4 to 5 ft.....	30.00	300.00
BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS, 9 to 12 ins.....	10.00	85.00
12 to 15 ins., bushy.....	25.00	250.00
Per 100		
CORNUS FLORIDA, 3 to 4 ft., B.R.....	\$ 30.00	
4 to 5 ft., B&B.....	125.00	
5 to 6 ft., B&B.....	200.00	
CORNUS KOUSA, 6 to 8 ft., B&B.....	250.00	
EUONYMUS COLORATUS, 1½ to 2 ft.....	15.00	
PRUNUS MARITIMA, 1½ to 2 ft.....	15.00	
Per 1000		
QUERCUS PALUSTRIS, 2 yrs., 12 to 18 ins.....	\$30.00	
QUERCUS COCCINEA, 2 yrs., 9 to 12 ins.....	35.00	
QUERCUS COCCINEA, 12 to 18 ins.....	40.00	
QUERCUS RUBRA, 2 to 3 ft.....	35.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	45.00	
QUERCUS PHELLOS, 6 to 12 ins.....	35.00	
Per 100		
JUNIPERUS PFITZERIANA, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$150.00	
2 to 2½ ft.....	200.00	
TAXUS CUSPIDATA CAPITATA, 2 to 3 ft.....	200.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	275.00	
4 to 5 ft.....	400.00	
TSUGA CANADENSIS, 2½ to 3 ft.....	300.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	300.00	
4 to 5 ft.....	400.00	
VIBURNUM DENTATUM, 3 to 4 ft.....	25.00	
4 to 5 ft.....	35.00	

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JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA

1-year Seedlings, 2 to 4 ins.

\$20.00 per 1000

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LAKE CITY NURSERIES, INC.

Lake City, Minn.

Offers:

WHITE PINE, Transplants.
12 to 15 ins., 15 to 24 ins.
AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH, Shades.
1½ to 2-in. caliper.
CANOE BIRCH, Shades.
1½ to 2-in. caliper.

LINERS

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE,
2-yr., Seedlings.
Transplants, 4 to 6 ins., 6 to 9 ins.
WHITE SPRUCE, Transplants.
6 to 9 ins., 9 to 12 ins., 12 to 15 ins.
PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE, 4 to 6 ins.
ALPINE CURRANT, 6 to 9 ins.
9 to 12 ins.
AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH, Seedlings.
12 to 18 ins., 18 to 24 ins., 2 to 3 ft.
CANOE BIRCH, Seedlings.
12 to 18 ins., 18 to 24 ins.

VIBURNUM BURKWOODI

New—Fragrant—Hardy

Pinkish white flowers in May

Extra fine field-grown own-root stock.
No understocks to sprout.

18 to 24 ins., Per 10 Per 100
bare roots\$10.00 \$ 85.00
18 to 24 ins., B&B 12.50 110.00
2 to 3 ft., B&B 17.50 150.00

Heavy pot-grown stock for lining-out.

Per 100 Per 1000
2½-in. pots\$25.00 \$225.00

F.O.B. Dayton, Ohio.

Packing extra at cost.

THE SIEBENTHALER COMPANY

Dayton, Ohio

This Business of Ours

Reflections on the Progress and Problems of Nurserymen

By Ernest Hemming

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE.

True, the spring is here; it is well advanced in the southern states and there are evidences of its approach even in the most northern localities. In nature everything is as usual. We as nurserymen have always worked so closely with nature that we find it difficult to adjust ourselves to a condition where nature no longer governs our actions.

From being an important industry, we might say, vital to the welfare of the country, we suddenly find, except where the industry lightly touches the fruit supply, that we are among the nonessentials to a country at war.

If we could close up our nurseries until the war was over, it would simplify matters. Perhaps some nurserymen are fortunately situated can, by producing food, keep a skeleton organization together and so preserve their stocks for propagation when the war is over. This, next to winning the war, should be the objective of every nursery.

The food supply, other things being equal, can be expanded to any extent in one year. Manufactured articles can be increased without limit at will, but nursery products take from two to ten years or more even when the organization is ready to go into production. It is the nurseryman's job to hold his nursery organization together at all costs so as to be ready to go into production when the boys begin to return to civil pursuits. Is the nurseryman going to be ready with his postwar plans, or doesn't he have any?

It is only necessary to note changes brought about by the automobile and tractor in the past thirty years to envisage what is going to happen on account of the development of the airplane, plastics, television, radio, plywood, electronics and the numerous chemical discoveries brought about by the war.

While we may envisage it in a restricted way, it will be an entirely new world. Is the nursery industry going to take its place? The point is, are we ready for it, are we ready to absorb into the nursery business our full share of returning soldiers, or are we going to leave it to the government bureaus, state experiment stations and forestry departments?

The forces at work that are equal-

izing the wealth of the world point to the fact that the nursery business of the future will deal with many small homes rather than a few large estates. Our profit system may be good for progress in many lines of development, but it has been almost fatal to our forests. Here is a line of thought well deserving of attention by the nurserymen of the future. The trend seems to be in favor of the small local nursery rather than large nurseries doing an interstate business. While none of us knows just what the future holds for us, it is certain that any kind of a plan, assuming it aims at improving on the past, is better than no plan at all. All the larger industries are preparing blueprints to turn from war to peace. Are the nurseries ready to expand and lead?

Undoubtedly the most critical time for us all, after victory is won, will be the first six months. The longer the war lasts the worse it will be, and we cannot do better than plan with every assurance and on a big scale that the nursery industry is really going to make America more beautiful and fruitful. E. H.

PLANTS INDIVIDUALISTIC.

When writing about plants it is well to remember that this is a large country and a statement made about some particular plant in one locality is not necessarily true in another. It often makes me wonder how much that is written in garden books and magazines, especially those with a wide circulation, is either misleading or is of so general application as to be almost valueless. It would increase the value of much that is written if it were like a letter, located and dated. Of course, this does not apply to plants grown under controlled conditions.

When we meet a customer new to our locality, we always try to learn in what part of the country his or her previous experience in gardening has been. It helps tremendously in advising such customers how to adapt themselves to gardening in their new locality and in the selection of plants best suited to it.

Plants through the ages have adapted themselves to every conceivable locality and condition, from the

Last Call

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LINING-OUT STOCK

The following material is well grown, well rooted, dug and graded and ready for immediate shipment:

VINES

<i>Celastrus Scandens</i>	Per 100
690 3 to 5 ins.	\$2.00
<i>Celastrus Orbiculatus</i>	
1200 6 to 12 ins.	2.00

SHRUBS

<i>Deutzia Lemoine</i>	4.00
590 2-yr., 15 to 18 ins.	
<i>Cydonia Japonica</i> (Upright type)	
2275 6 to 12 ins.	2.00
<i>Cephalanthus Occidentalis</i> , 300.	2.00
<i>Cornus Mas</i>	
285 2-yr., 6 to 12 ins.	2.00
<i>Hypericum Aureum</i>	
370 2-yr., 8 to 12 ins.	4.00
<i>Ribes Alpinum</i>	
1000 2-yr., 6 to 12 ins.	3.00
<i>Rhus Canadensis</i>	
2500 1-yr., 12 to 18 ins.	2.00
<i>Rosa Lucida</i>	
1000 1-yr., 6 to 8 ins.	2.00
<i>Rosa Setigera</i>	
1300 1-yr., 8 to 12 ins.	2.00
<i>Spiraea Arguta</i>	
670 2-yr., 6 to 12 ins.	3.00
<i>Spiraea Anthony Waterer</i>	
500 2-yr., 6 to 12 ins.	4.00
<i>Spiraea Prunifolia</i>	
500 2-yr., 6 to 12 ins.	4.00
<i>Syringa Vulgaris Alba</i>	
1000 2-yr., 4 to 8 ins.	2.00
<i>Syringa Villosa</i>	
875 2-yr., 12 to 18 ins.	3.00
1250 2-yr., 6 to 12 ins.	2.00
<i>Syringa Pekinensis</i>	
250 2-yr., 6 to 8 ins.	2.00
<i>Viburnum Sieboldii</i>	
350 2-yr., 6 to 12 ins.	4.00
<i>Viburnum Opulus</i>	
1500 2-yr., 3 to 5 ins.	2.50
<i>Viburnum Opulus Nana</i>	
1500 2-yr., 3 to 6 ins.	4.50
<i>Viburnum Molle</i>	
1000 2-yr., 12 to 18 ins.	3.00

TREES

<i>Acer dasycarpum</i>	
500 2-yr., 18 to 24 ins.	2.50
<i>Acer Glabrum</i>	
500 2-yr., 6 to 12 ins.	2.50
<i>Prunus Tomentosa</i>	
2000 1-yr., 12 to 18 ins.	2.00
<i>Prunus Americana</i>	
2000 1-yr., 18 to 24 ins.	2.00
<i>Sorbus Aucuparia</i>	
500 1-yr., 6 to 10 ins.	2.00
<i>Ulmus Americana</i>	
1500 1-yr., 8 to 12 ins.	2.00
<i>Ulmus Pumila</i>	
1500 1-yr., 8 to 12 ins.	2.00

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Jackmanii, Henryi, Mme. Andre, Ramona,
Duchess of Edinburgh, Lawsoniana,
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Field-grown, No. 1 and medium grades.
4-in. pot plants.
No. 1, \$25.00 by the hundred; 30¢ each in
less quantities. Medium grade, 15¢ each.
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burning desert where they are built on the plan to conserve moisture and expose the least possible surface to the sun, as in the cactus, to the other extreme in moist climates where they expose the greatest possible surface to the sun, as in our maple trees. Yet we expect plants from many and diverse climates, altitudes and soils all to grow in our little garden. When we come to think of it, it is amazing how adaptable plants are.

Here is where the specialist comes into his own. He knows what a particular plant requires and supplies it. The point is, if we cannot give a plant what it needs to enable it to thrive, is it not better to confine ourselves to plants that suit our conditions?

E. H.

PASS MINNESOTA BILL.

Ex-senator M. R. Cashman and J. K. Andrews, representing the Minnesota State Nurserymen's Association, appeared before a senate committee at the state capitol at St. Paul last month to protest against an attempt to put the state conservation department in competition with nurserymen.

This would have been done by a bill introduced to permit the state conservation department to collect, plant and distribute all kinds and varieties of nursery stock. At present the department is limited to the distribution of coniferous material and materials native to the state. Supporters of the bill urged its passage because of this fact that only material grown in the north could be propagated.

The legislature finally passed the bill, but with an amendment stipulating that none of the material propagated could be sold to the public, and that the material, therefore, must be used only for and by the state forestry department.

DICK WHITE A GRANDPA.

Richard P. White, executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, became a grandfather March 14, when George Albert Vradenburg III arrived at the home of his daughter, Beatrice Ann. She was married March 28, 1942, and her husband is in service as a lieutenant of marines.

ELEVEN greenhouses of Bobbink & Atkins, at East Rutherford, N. J., and twenty-three acres of the company's Clifton farm will be used for vegetables this year.

LINING-OUT STOCK Seedlings

	Per 100	Per 1000
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>		
6 to 8 ins.	\$1.50	\$10.00
<i>Berberis thunb. atropurpurea</i>		
4 to 6 ins.	2.00	15.00
<i>Cornus florida</i>		
8 to 10 ins.	1.50	10.00
<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>		
6 to 8 ins.	3.00	25.00
6 to 8 ins., Transpl.	7.50	65.00
<i>Pinus mughus</i>		
3 to 6 ins.	5.00	40.00
4 to 8 ins., Transpl.	7.50	65.00
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>		
6 to 8 ins.	2.50	20.00
<i>Pseudotsuga douglasii</i>		
4 to 8 ins.	3.00	25.00
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>		
6 to 12 ins.	3.00	25.00
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>		
4 to 6 ins.	4.00	35.00
<i>Taxus cuspidata capitata</i>		
6 to 8 ins.	6.00	50.00

CUTTINGS

Well established plants from 2¼-in. pots

	Per 10	Per 100
<i>Ilex crenata bullata</i>	\$1.25	\$11.00
<i>Juniperus depressa plumosa</i>	1.25	11.00
horizontalis Bar Harbor.....	1.25	11.00
<i>Retinospora plumosa aurea</i>	1.25	11.00
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	1.25	11.00
media.....	1.25	11.00
media hicksii.....	1.25	11.00
cliftoni.....	1.25	11.00
repandens.....	1.25	11.00
<i>Thuja occidentalis compacta</i>	1.25	11.00
occidentalis globosa.....	1.25	11.00
occidentalis vernaenana.....	1.25	11.00

Grafted stock from 2¼-in. pots

	Per 10	Per 100
<i>Cornus florida rubra</i>	\$3.00	\$27.50
<i>Ilex opaca femina</i>	3.00	27.50
opaca mascula.....	3.00	27.50
<i>Juniperus chin. neoboriensis</i>	3.00	27.50
squamata meyeri.....	3.00	27.50
<i>Thuja orientalis aurea nana</i>	2.25	20.00
orientalis elegantissima.....	2.25	20.00
orientalis conspicua.....	2.25	20.00
<i>Taxus media browni</i>	3.00	27.50

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Mountain View, New Jersey

Diseases of Trees

Gleanings from the Latest Reports of Scientific Research

By Leo R. Tebon

MIMOSA WILT IS MAJOR TREE DISEASE PROBLEM.

The wilt disease of the mimosa tree, which has been described previously in this department, was discovered at Tryon, N. C., in 1935. At that time, as subsequent search showed, it was already well established in this country. Since 1935, it has been reported in fifty-five localities along the south Atlantic coast. It is now so widely distributed and has proved so destructive in the region where the mimosa tree is planted that G. H. Hepting and E. R. Toole, plant pathologists of the federal division of forest pathology, have called it a major problem among shade tree diseases.

How destructive this disease can be is illustrated by the manner in which it developed at Tryon, N. C. In 1935, the year in which it was found, there were in the town about 600 mimosas with trunks four or more inches in diameter. In 1938, only 174 trees of this size were still alive, and in 1940 only forty-five were alive.

The present range of mimosa wilt now extends from Richmond, Va., southward to La Grange, Ga., and inland from Norfolk, Va., and Bishopville, S. C., which are on the coastal plain, to Biltmore, N. C., which is in the mountains. Circumstances attending the finding of the disease throughout this region indicate that it is a new disease in America, most likely introduced from some foreign country. A wilt of mimosa similar in all respects to what is now being found in America appeared in southern Russia in 1920.

Since the mimosa is a member of the legume family, inoculation experiments have been made to determine whether other leguminous trees are susceptible. Black locust, honey locust and redbud proved immune, as did also catalpa, which is not a legume. A number of close relatives of the mimosa, members of the same genus, *albizzia*, have been tested also. *A. lebbek*, woman's-tongue, now rather commonly grown in Florida, proved mildly susceptible, and *A. lophantha*, grown to some extent in both Florida and California, proved highly susceptible. A white-flowered species, *A. kalkora*, was

also highly susceptible, but a species recently introduced from the far east, *A. thoreli*, was immune. *A. lebbek*, because of its mild susceptibility, may have been the species in which the wilt was introduced into the United States.

In nature, wilt infection probably takes place entirely through the roots. The fungus that causes the disease, a species of *fusarium*, belongs to a group that commonly infests soil and attacks plants by way of their roots. Consequently, it is difficult to combat the disease, for eradication of the wilt fungus from soil is impossible except by such costly measures as steam or chemical sterilization. Sprays or other external treatments given trees can have little, if any, effect in preventing the occurrence of infection.

The best method of preventing spread of the disease is never to move mimosas of any size from any localities in which the disease now occurs. This procedure will not, however, prove entirely effective, since the disease can so readily be carried wherever infected soil is carried. The wilt fungus, it is known, can live for months in various types of soil. Infected soil can easily be washed from place to place locally by rains and could even be carried considerable distances in streams and rivers. It can also be carried on automobile tires and under the fenders of cars. The possibility of unwittingly transporting the disease in infected soil is supported by circumstances connected with the second finding of the disease, at Bishopville, S. C., 150 miles from the first finding at Tryon, N. C. The owner of the plantation in which the second finding was made often visited at Tryon. Since he remembered carrying no plants out of Tryon, it is possible that he unknowingly carried infected soil on his automobile, thus bringing the disease to his plantation.

Since the ordinary control measures, spraying and soil sterilization, are ineffective or impracticable, other measures are being experimented with. One of these is the selection of a resistant type of mimosa. Five hundred and eight seedlings have been raised from the seeds of trees possibly resistant. These seedlings

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were heavily inoculated through two growing seasons. At the end of the first season only thirty-seven of them had survived, and at the end of the second season the number of survivors was reduced to thirty-one. These few survivors are to be given further tests, to make sure that the resistance they have thus far displayed is permanent.

Although mimosa wilt is widespread in the southeast along the Atlantic coast, there still are many localities, such as Morganton, N. C., in which mimosas are grown, but in which the disease has not appeared. No one can predict how long these localities will remain free of the disease. But to make this time as long as possible, the best procedure is to refrain from moving soil, or any plants with soil attached, into them from areas where mimosa wilt is known to occur.

In regions where the wilt already occurs, mimosa owners may take such precautions as the prevention of wounding or, when pruning is necessary, the thorough sterilization of pruning tools with alcohol, corrosive sublimate or some other effective fungicide. They, or the city authorities, might also begin now to plan for the replacement of mimosas with other species, to avoid loss in property values, should the disease develop as it has at Tryon, N. C.

NEW JERSEY TAX BILL.

A bill exempting growing agricultural crops, fruits and plants from taxation was passed March 15 by the lower branch of the New Jersey legislature.

The measure, which was sponsored by Assemblyman Howell, of Cumberland county, is aimed at the city of Clifton's action last year in levying a personal property tax on the nursery stock of Bobbink & Atkins.

Fearing that Clifton's plan might be extended to their growing crops, farmers asked Howell to sponsor the bill. B. J.

HENRY A. DREER, INC., is reported to be selling out all its stock of merchandise, equipment and fixtures at the greenhouses and nurseries at Riverton, N. J. While this property is expected to be entirely liquidated, the seed house at Philadelphia will be continued.

AT the spring flower show of the New York Horticultural Society, at its headquarters at New York city, a special award was made to Bobbink & Atkins, East Rutherford, N. J., for a showing of azaleas and another for Daphne genkwa.

SEEDS

Prices f. o. b. New York.

	3/4 lb.	1 lb.
<i>Abies magnifica shastensis</i>	\$1.10	\$ 4.00
<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	1.00	3.50
<i>Acer negundo</i>.....	.50	1.75
<i>Albizia lophantha</i>.....	.50	3.25
<i>Aletris fordii</i> , Tungol tree.....	.55	70
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> , d.b.....	.40	1.45
<i>Arbutus unedo</i> , c.a., per oz., 80c		
<i>Arctostaphylos glauca</i> , d.b.....	.50	1.80
<i>Azalea mollis</i> , c.a., per 1/4 oz., 95c		
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> , d.b.....	.25	.70
<i>Betula papyrifera</i> , c.a.....	.45	2.25
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i> , c.a.....	.50	1.75
<i>Caragana pygmaea</i> , c.a., per oz., \$1.50		
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> , per oz., 85c		
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> , d.b.....	.25	.90
<i>Ceratania siliqua</i> , c.a.....	.45	2.25
<i>Chaenomeles lagenaria rubra</i> , c.a.....	1.40	5.00
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	1.00	3.50
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> , c.a.....	.50	1.65
<i>Cindrantha lutea</i> , c.a.....	.65	2.25
<i>Cornus alba sibirica</i> , c.a.....	.45	2.35
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i> , d.b.....	.60	2.10
<i>Cornus florida</i> , d.b.....	.25	.85
<i>Cornus florida rubra</i> , d.b.....	.35	1.10
<i>Cornus kousa</i> , c.a.....	1.00	3.50
<i>Cornus mas</i> , c.a.....	.70	2.50
<i>Cornus rugosa</i> , c.a.....	.65	2.10
<i>Cornus stolonifera flaviramea</i>.....	.85	2.25
<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>.....	.90	3.25
<i>Cupressus arizonica</i>	1.00	3.50
<i>Cupressus goveniana</i>	1.25	4.50
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>.....	.45	3.05
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> , d.b.....	.45	2.70
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> , c.a.....	.45	1.50
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	3.05	11.00
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	2.50	9.00
<i>Eucrymus atropurpureus</i> , d.b.....	.50	1.75
<i>Eucrymus yedoensis</i> , d.b.....	1.90	3.50
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>.....	.50	1.75
<i>Fatsia japonica</i> , 1000 seeds, \$1.75		
<i>Gardenia thunbergia</i> , 100 seeds, \$2.50		
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i> , d.b., per oz., \$1.25		
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	1.65	6.00
<i>Jacarananda acutifolia</i> (ovallifolia), 1000 seeds, \$1.50		
<i>Juniperus communis</i> , c.a., per oz., 45c.....	1.60	6.00
<i>Juniperus communis depressa</i> , c.a., per oz., 50c.....	1.75	....
<i>Juniperus pachyphloea</i> , c.a., per oz., 50c.....	1.75	....
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>.....	.25	.85
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i> , yellow, c.a.....	1.40	5.00
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i> , c.a.....	1.25	4.50
<i>Magnolia fraseri</i> , c.a.....	1.55	5.50
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i> (glauca), c.a.....	.65	2.25
<i>Mahonia nervosa</i> , d.b.....	1.25	4.50
<i>Morus rubra</i> , c.a.....	.90	3.25
<i>Myrica cerifera</i> , d.b.....	.70	2.45
<i>Nandina domestica</i> , red, d.b.....	.45	1.50
<i>Osmaronia cerasiformis</i>	1.40	6.50
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i> , d.b.....	.80	2.75
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>.....	.55	1.85
<i>Picea engelmanni</i>	1.40	5.00
<i>Picea glauca densata</i> (Black Hills White Spruce).....	2.25	8.50
<i>Picea pungens</i> (Colo.).....	1.75	6.25
<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>	2.75	10.00
<i>Pieris japonica</i> , c.a., per oz., \$2.25		
<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	1.20	4.25
<i>Pinus echinata</i>	2.50	9.00
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>.....	.80	3.00
<i>Pinus pungens</i>	2.35	8.50
<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	2.20	8.00
<i>Pinus rigida</i>.....	.65	2.25
<i>Pinus strobus</i>.....	.65	2.25
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> (Myrobalan), c.a.....	.35	1.10
<i>Prunus Hansen Bush Cherry</i> , c.a., per oz., 70c.....	.70	2.50
<i>Prunus mahaleb</i> , c.a.....	.40	1.30
<i>Prunus serotina</i> , c.a.....	.40	1.40
<i>Prunus virginiana</i> , c.a.....	.50	1.75
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i> , c.a., per oz., \$1.30		
<i>Ribes lobbi</i> , c.a., per oz., \$1.50		
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> , c.a.....	.25	.75
<i>Rosa multiflora</i> , thornless, c.a.....	.70	2.50
<i>Rosa multiflora</i> , thorny, c.a.....	.80	2.75
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i> , c.a.....	.45	1.60
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> , d.b.....	.65	2.25
<i>Schinus molle</i>.....	.60	2.10
<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	1.45	5.25
<i>Sequoia gigantea</i>	2.75	10.00
<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i> , d.b.....	1.25	....
<i>Spiraea douglasii</i> , c.a., per oz., \$2.25		
<i>Syringa villosa</i>	2.00	....
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>.....	.25	1.10
<i>Taxus media hickelii</i>	2.35	8.50
<i>Thuja orientalis aurea</i>	1.05	3.75
<i>Thuja orientalis aurea conspicua</i>	1.00	3.50
<i>Thuja orientalis aurea nana</i>	1.05	3.75
<i>Teuga canadensis</i>	1.90	6.75
<i>Teuga caroliniana</i>	1.95	7.00
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	1.10	4.00
<i>Viburnum alnifolium</i> , c.a., per oz., 85c		
<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i> , c.a., per oz., 85c		
<i>Viburnum lantana</i> , c.a., per oz., 85c		
<i>Viburnum molle</i> , c.a., per oz., 85c		

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Perennials for Cut Flowers

By C. W. Wood

Correspondence with neighborhood growers indicates an increasing interest in flowers suitable for cutting. It appears that this class of material is attracting attention, first of all, because there seems to be a likelihood of shortages in good cutting material on the flower markets and again amateur gardeners, especially the ladies with their modernistic arrangements, are asking more and more for unusual cut flowers. As several correspondents have asked for an article on the subject, I shall try to point out a few of the best.

Right now Shasta daisies are receiving much attention from plant breeders, with the result that each year sees the introduction of several new ones, some of which are improvements on old varieties, while others might just as well have remained with their introducers. Without any pretense of this being a complete report or of its being the final word on their behavior or worth, I submit the following results of trials here in north Michigan and from the reports of friends in other parts of the country.

It should be remembered at the outset that a Shasta daisy can be an admirable garden plant and still miss out on cutting qualities.

The shape of the flower is of the utmost importance. For instance, a full-rounded flower with overlapping petals, as in variety Shasta Supreme, is preferred by most persons to the narrow-petaled kinds. That is often, in fact, the only thing a professional asks for in a Shasta, but the more critical also looks to the length and construction of the stem, preferring one which is long yet, at the same time, strong enough to hold its burden aloft, without being coarse. If the professional grows his flowers, he also insists that the plant have sufficient stamina to carry it through the winter without undue coddling. A plant possessing all these characteristics and carrying, in addition, a long blooming period quickly wins the professional's heart. Amateurs, as well, can profit by the same high quality.

Judged by the foregoing standards, Shasta Supreme, although an old single variety, still retains front rank with most users of cut flowers. That is easily understood after one comes to know its lovely round flowers and

the hardiness of the plant. No doubt the newer Admiral Byrd will usurp its place when it becomes better known. The latter has pure white flowers, which may become six inches or more across under good culture, on stems thirty inches long, and the flowers will stand up three weeks after cutting. Top all that with an ironclad constitution, and one has a real cutting variety.

The lovely flowers of Beaute Niveloise, with their double rows of fringed petals and large size (six or seven inches on well grown specimens), will perhaps captivate one at first sight, as they did me, but subsequent behavior, if it acts as it has here, may change that opinion. Here, at least, its blooms are too ephemeral to have any value as cut flowers, especially if the plants are given sufficient fertility to produce the large flowers for which the variety has come to be noted among those who have given it careful trial.

In the double-flowered section, Marconi is the best that has been tested here so far. I place it over Esther Read for several reasons, the principal one being a sturdier constitution. Marconi's chrysanthemum-like double flowers, on 20-inch stems, make splendid cutting material, and

its summer-long blooming period is also a good recommendation. Although some plants in the open field were lost last winter, those in the garden and in frames went into summer in excellent shape. Two other doubles, Mount Shasta and Snowball, have much in the way of flower quality to recommend them.

The first of these, a plant with fully double flowers with a double row of overlapping ray petals, would be more valuable in the north if it were hardier. Here we have to winter it in a protected frame, but it is worth the trouble to any user of cut flowers, for it commences to bloom with the first Shastas and continues until autumn.

Snowball has not been here long enough for me to make a careful appraisal of its worth, although its behavior thus far in a summer-long

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3-yr., S, 4 to 8 ins.	6.00
4-yr., T, 8 to 12 ins.	20.00
<i>Taxus Hatfieldi</i>	
4-yr., T, 8 to 12 ins.	25.00
<i>Taxus Hicksi</i>	
4-yr., T, 10 to 18 ins.	20.00
<i>Cotoneaster Præcox</i>	
2-yr., T, 6 to 9 ins.	12.00
<i>Daphne Mezereum</i>	
1-yr., S, 2 to 4 ins.	3.00
3-yr., S, 4 to 7 ins.	6.00
<i>Mezereum Alba</i>	
1-yr., S, 2 to 4 ins.	5.00
This is the White February Daphne.	
<i>Prunus Maritima</i> (Beach Plum), cut back last spring.	
Br, 2-yr., S, 12 to 18 ins.	7.00
<i>Viburnum Carlesii</i>	
2-yr., S, 4 to 8 ins.	10.00
<i>Dilatatum</i> , 2-yr., Br, 12 to 18 ins.	7.00
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12 to 15 ins., B&B	1.25	1.00
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Assorted, field-grown	6.50	55.00

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SIROIS NURSERY

ST. ANNE, ILLINOIS

Evergreens — Shade Trees

Can supply in quantity;

**Chinese Elm — Lombardy Poplar
Arborvitae — Junipers**

production of large, double flowers on long stems indicates that we have something of promise. If it proves to be hardy, it will surely take its place among the best.

With that out of the way and dispensing with some of the much-used subjects, like achillea, artemisia, painted daisies and peonies, let us examine a few of the less common kinds.

Monkshoods are badly neglected, not only by gardeners, but also by producers of cut flowers. There are reasons, such as an aptitude to disease and a delicate youth, for some of this neglect, but even with these shortcomings they deserve better treatment than they receive.

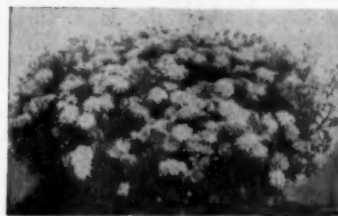
One cannot deny that the dreaded monkshood blight, when it wins a firm foothold, can make the grower a lot of work and cause not a little loss. One way to combat the scourge is to dig the corms just as soon as the plants show signs of wilting, remove them to a cool cellar or shed and treat them with a bath in a good fungicide. As I have not grown monkshoods on a large scale for a decade or more, I have lost track of the present fungicide market. The old plan was to soak the diseased corms for forty minutes in a solution of Uspulin, at a concentration of one ounce to three gallons of water, re-setting them immediately afterward in another quarter of the nursery. It is never advisable to plant diseased corms with healthy ones. One can be distinguished from the other by the long fibrous roots attached to healthy corms.

Although seedage is usually recommended as the best way to propagate monkshoods, many experienced growers will likely back me up when I say that division, when practiced along the following lines, will prove the most satisfactory commercial method. Pot up healthy corms in late fall and leave them in a cold-frame until after hard freezing weather. They should then be removed to a cold house, where the temperature can be kept at 25 to 30 degrees at first. Gradually increase the temperature to 45 degrees by early March. By following this plan, new corms will have matured by planting-out time—not later than mid-April—and these should be broken off and set in the field. One's stock should at least double by this method, which is better than the average grower can expect from seedage.

Seedage of monkshoods is usually successful if seeds are planted as soon as ripe, the seedbed is never allowed to dry out after seeds are sown

THE TALK OF THE NATION**NEW SUMMER-FLOWERING MUMS**

- Flowers from early August to heavy frosts.
- Large perfectly formed double blooms.
- Excellent cut flowers—beautiful colors—clean foliage.
- Very hardy—easy to grow.



A 2-yr. plant of My Lady
Hundreds of blooms

	2 1/4-in. pots	Per 12 Per 100
DEAN KAY IMPROVED —Exquisite rose-pink	\$3.50	\$26.00
DEAN LADD —Beautiful bronze-red	4.00	25.00
MY LADY —Lovely orange-yellow	4.00	25.00

The PIONEER of a new strain of DOUBLE PERSICIFOLIA**Campanula Blue Gardenia**

Offered Wholesale for first time

- Magnificent bright blue gardenia-like flowers.
- 2 1/4 to 3-in. blooms length of 30-in. stems.
- 6 to 8 flowering stems per plant in June and July.
- Cut flowers of this variety were in great demand at Boston flower market.
- Disease-resistant dark green leathery foliage.
- Extremely hardy and insect free.

Pot plants — \$4.00 per 12; \$25.00 per 100

SOME OF THE BEST NOVELTIES

	Per 12	Per 100
ARABIS CARMINEUS —Brilliant carmine-red	\$3.00	\$18.00
ASTER HARRINGTON'S PINK —Excellent pink	2.50	15.00
MYOSOTIS PINK BEAUTY —Pink forget-me-nots	2.50	15.00
PHLOX divaricata LAPHAMI —Large lilac-blue	2.50	15.00
PHLOX MARY LOUISE —Best pure white	2.50	15.00
SHASTA DAISY MOUNT SHASTA —Crested white	4.00	25.00
TROLLIUS GOLDEN QUEEN —Large orange	2.50	15.00
VERONICA BLUE SPIRE —Beautiful deep blue	2.50	15.00

**FINEST Cut Flower SHASTA DAISY
ADMIRAL BYRD**

- Large semidouble 5' to 6-in. flowers with lanceolated petals.
- 30-in. straight strong stems.
- Outstanding as cut flower—lasts week or more.
- Flowers from July to fall.
- Very hardy—has withstood 20 degrees below zero without protection.



A 2-yr. plant of Shasta Daisy Admiral Byrd
Pot plants — \$3.00 per 12; \$18.00 per 100

(Packing extra at cost)

CORLISS BROS. INC., NURSERIES

316 Reynard St., Gloucester, Mass.

and the little seedlings are protected from the hot sun. However, propagation by this method is attended with much discouragement on account of weeds, which, if pulled, disturb the rootlets of the seedlings and set them back, usually destroying the plants if the taproots are broken.

The question of depth of planting in the field seems to bother some growers. Our method, although not offered as ideal, was evolved from experience and observation to meet the needs of a busy grower. Furrows were plowed out to a depth of four to six inches, into which the roots were dropped and covered with the same plow. If planted early enough to get good root growth before winter overtakes them, they will not need mulching to prevent heaving. As many growers have found out, monkshoods are finicky about their soil. They seem to thrive best where they have to work hard for their living, their roots penetrating even the stiffest clays in search of nourishment, but they do not want wet feet. Sandy soil is the poorest type of home for monkshoods. In the garden they are perhaps best in this climate in part shade, though under nursery conditions they are generally grown in full sun. They are especially valuable for garden planting, because they give the much-sought blue colors at a time when the predominating shades are usually yellows and reds.

By a selection of available kinds, one may have monkhood flowers from June, when the 2-foot *Aconitum autumnale barbatum* with its bluish-violet helmets is in its glory, to frost. Following the one mentioned, comes *A. napellus* in several forms, including the type with dark blue flowers in long spikes on 3 to 4-foot stems; variety bicolor with flowers variegated blue and white on 2-foot plants, and Spark's variety, which is one of the most floriferous of monkshoods, producing an astonishing number of extremely dark blue helmets on stems to four feet in height. Bringing up the end of the monkhood procession, we have type *A. autumnale*, with its dark blue, curiously hooded flowers on stems to five feet tall from September to frost; *A. fischeri*, which grows about twenty inches tall here and gives freely of its clear blue flowers over glossy foliage through September and part of October, and its variety *wilsoni*, perhaps the loveliest of all monkshoods, with a stature of six feet under good culture and a gorgeous display of entrancing, light blue flowers all during September.

When I commenced to think about Aster Frikarti in connection with this subject, I remembered that I made some exhaustive notes on the plant when it was introduced to American trade more than ten years ago and find the following among my 1932 notes: "Aster Frikarti, Wonder of Stafa, is a comparatively new thing in American trade that should not be overlooked by the commercial cut flower grower. One year is not long enough to find out all the good points or the poor features, either, of any plant, but this past year's trials convince me that this is the best aster for the commercial grower that has come on the market. There are said to be a number of color shades of Aster Frikarti available on the other side of the Atlantic, but the only one in our trade, so far as I know, is this Wonder of Stafa, a clear azure blue with individual flowers as much as three inches in diameter, produced unceasingly from late June or early July until it is stopped by the freezing weather of winter. Fall frosts do not stop it, according to experience here last year, and the season may further be extended by lifting the plants in autumn and planting them in a cool house. Their possibilities as an indoor crop have scarcely been touched, but present

indications point to a useful career.

"As these notes are written in late January, flowers of this aster, cut more than ten days ago in New York and sent to me by mail without packing of any kind, are still in perfect condition. This indicates a long period of usefulness and, coupled with the fact that it can be cut on long stems, shows a wide field for it to fill."

After the passing of eleven years, there is little to be added to the foregoing except to say that the plant has fulfilled all that was anticipated in the notes and has gone beyond that to enjoy great popularity. If you have neglected to add it to your stock, you have missed one of the most useful plants of recent introduction. You have also missed the period of its greatest money-making possibilities. But that should not be taken to mean that the money is all gone from it. On the other hand, it will surely continue to have a demand on the cut flower markets until a better variety replaces it, and that

30,000 NORWAY SPRUCE

4-year Transplants (2-2)

	Per 100	Per 1000
3 to 8 ins.....	\$3.75	\$16.00

200,000 COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

2-year seedlings (2-0)

	Per 100	Per 1000
0 to 2 ins.	\$2.00	\$9.00

Seedlings grown from seeds from cones hand-picked from blue trees in Colorado.

Bed-run

All Michigan-grown

F.o.b. Fennville, Mich.

Shipped April 1 to May 15.

Prices of other Pines, Spruces and Firs on request.

Walter A. Studley Nursery
Dept. AN, Fennville, Mich.

EVERGREENS LINING-OUT STOCK TRANSPLANTS

	100 rate	1000 rate
JUNIPER Pfitzeriana		
2-yr., Tr., 8 to 10 ins.	\$0.15	\$0.12%
2-yr., Tr., 5 to 8 ins.	.10	.08
3-yr., Tr., 9 to 12 ins.	.18	.15

	100 rate
Juniper Pfitzeriana Aurea Hilli	
3-yr., Tr., 8 to 10 ins.	\$0.12
Juniper Sabina	
3-yr., Tr., 12 to 15 ins.	.18

TAXUS

Cuspidata, spreading	
2-yr., Tr., 8 to 10 ins.	.16
2-yr., Tr., 5 to 8 ins.	.12

Media Hicksi	
2-yr., Tr., 12 to 15 ins.	.35
3-yr., Tr., 8 to 10 ins.	.17

Grown right, handled right, packed right. All once and mostly twice transplanted. Terms: Cash if unknown to us or not commercially rated.

Packing free.

AUGUSTINE NURSERIES

A. M. Augustine, Prop.
Normal, Illinois.

LINING-OUT STOCK OUR SPECIALTY . . .

Shade Tree Whips . . . a
timely finished product saving
2 to 4 yrs. growing effort . . .
excellent variety.

A very complete line of
**ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS
AND EVERGREEN SHRUBS**
including many scarce items. Send for
first 1943 list.

THOMAS B. MEEHAN CO.
DRESHER, PA.

JUNIPERUS SCOPULORUM

Seedlings and Transplants

	100	1000	5000
4 to 6 ins.	\$4.00	\$30.00	\$125.00
6 to 10 ins.	6.00	50.00	175.00
6 to 8 ins., transp.	7.50	60.00

ABIES CONCOLOR, Seedlings

2 to 4 ins.	\$2.00	\$15.00
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DOUGLAS FIR, Seedlings

2 to 4 ins.	\$2.00	\$15.00
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Cash—Packing Free

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1906 N. Cooper St. Colorado Springs, Colo.

DON'T BE CAUGHT SHORT!

After the war is over you will be glad you planted Evergreen liners this spring even though it seemed impossible to get labor. You will profit through the failure of others to plant.

Write for our complete list of evergreen seedlings and potted liners.

SHERMAN NURSERY CO.

Charles City, Iowa

(Lining-out evergreens
our specialty for 58 years)

LAST CALL ON LINERS

Norway Spruce,	Per 1000
8 to 12 ins., x.....	\$ 35.00
12 to 15 ins., xx.....	90.00
8 to 12 ins., xxx.....	140.00
12 to 18 ins., xxx.....	200.00
Regel Privet (true),	
4 to 8 ins., x.....	25.00
8 to 12 ins., x.....	30.00
B. A. Honeysuckle,	
6 to 10 ins., .....x	20.00
10 to 18 ins., .....x	25.00
Froebel Spiraea,	
6 to 8 ins., x.....	20.00
Thunberg Spiraea,	
6 to 8 ins., x.....	30.00
Red Oak and White Oak,	
1-yr., sdgls.	20.00
Cash with order. Packed free.	

THE SCOTCH GROVE NURSERY

Scotch Grove, Iowa

JUNIPERS

Grafted on Juniperus Virginiana understock, available for spring delivery. These plants are grown in 2½x2½-in. pots.

\$19.00 per 100; \$180.00 per 1000.

Virginiana Glauca, Canaertii,
Burki, Keteleeri, Pyramidiformis,
Smithii, Pfitzeriana.

These prices are F.O.B. Louisville, Ky.
Boxing extra at cost.

LOUISVILLE NURSERIES

R. 6, Louisville, Ky.

EVERGREEN LINERS

Grafts and Rooted Cuttings
Fruits and Ornamentals

ELMHURST NURSERIES
Elmhurst, Ill.

JUNIPERUS PFITZERIANA

Strong Rooted Tip Cuttings

\$3.50 per 100; \$30.00 per 1000

J. B. BEALLE, Greenwood, Miss.

has not yet appeared, so far as I know. And it will also continue to make money for the plant grower as long as gardeners forget to protect it when winter comes, for the plant is not hardy enough to stand northern winters in the open. Friends in the trade tell me they can still sell all the plants they are able to produce, and at a good price.

I never went into the production of this aster on an extensive scale (it is tender for this severe climate), but what I did learn indicated that propagation from cuttings in early spring, preferably under glass, would answer all normal requirements. In any event, it grows readily then, and early March-propagated stock, grown along in pots, was ready for June sales. The plant is accommodating in its cultural needs, doing well in part shade and attaining greatest beauty in full sun. It will not do its best, though, without plenty of moisture.

[To be continued.]

OBITUARY.

Dominic Palombo.

Dominic Palombo, owner of the South Hills Nurseries, Mount Lebanon, Pa., died March 8. Much of the landscape work in the South Hills and other sections of the Greater Pittsburgh area was done by Mr. Palombo.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Dorothea Basiotto Palombo; four sons, Andrew, William, Richard and Pvt. Dominic Palombo, now stationed at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., and three daughters, Mrs. Mary Clemente and Louise and Dorothy Palombo.

Edmund P. Cohill.

Edmund Pendleton Cohill, 87, died of pneumonia March 6, after an illness of three weeks. A resident of Hancock, Md., since 1877, he planted one of the largest orchards in that section of the country, consisting of 53,000 apple trees. He later sold the big Tonoloway orchard, his first major project. He had been inactive for several years, and his extensive fruit-growing interests had been taken over by his sons.

He had held directorates in the Federal Reserve Bank of Baltimore and American Farm Bureau and at one time headed the Maryland Horticulture Association.

Surviving are his widow, Emma Glover Cohill; three sons, Rinehart, Andrew and Leo, and a daughter, Mrs. John P. Casper.

GRAFTED EVERGREENS

out of 2½-in. Pots.

\$28.00 per 100 \$250.00 per 1000

JUNIPERUS neoboricensis.
JUNIPERUS scopulorum Blue Bush.
JUNIPERUS scopulorum Chandler's Silver.
JUNIPERUS scopulorum columnaris.
JUNIPERUS scopulorum Marshall.
JUNIPERUS scopulorum Mission.
JUNIPERUS scopulorum Sutherland.
JUNIPERUS virginiana Chandler's Blue.
JUNIPERUS virginiana Burki.
JUNIPERUS virginiana canaertii.
JUNIPERUS virginiana columnaris.
JUNIPERUS virginiana glauca.
JUNIPERUS virginiana globosa.
JUNIPERUS virginiana keteleeri.
JUNIPERUS virginiana kosteri.
JUNIPERUS virginiana pyramidiformis hille.

AND OTHER VARIETIES.

Also, the following

Euonymus Patens, 2½-in. pots, 6 to 8 ins., each, 9c.
Andorra Juniper, 1-yr., in frames, 8 to 12 ins., each, 10c.
Platte River Cedars, 4-in. pots, 15 to 18 ins., each, 30c.
3 per cent discount and boxing free, if cash with order.

CHANDLER LANDSCAPE & FLORAL CO.

101 West 47th St.
Kansas City, Missouri.

EVERGREENS

Fine assortment of the best
types of B&B Evergreens.

HOLTON & HUNKEL CO.

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Nursery at Brown Deer, Wis.



Wholesale growers of the best
Ornamental Evergreens,
Deciduous Trees,
Shrubs and Roses.

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LINING-OUT STOCK B & B EVERGREENS

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T. G. OWEN & SON, INC.
South's Largest Florists and Nurserymen
Columbus, Miss.



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Growers of Quality Evergreens
Lining-out Stock a Specialty
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Get to know Leghorn's for your QUALITY EVERGREENS

Write for our prices on
First-class Nursery Stock
from liners to landscape specimens.
We specialize in Evergreens.

Leghorn's Evergreen Nurseries
Greenwell, Conn.

Answers to Inquiries

PINE NEEDLE SCALE.

We are sending you a pine twig and should like to have you identify the scale on it and recommend a spray for its control.

D. F. C.—N. M.

The scale on the plant sample is the pine needle scale, *Chionaspis pinifoliae*.

If the infected tree is in vigorous condition, the scale can be controlled by using oil sprays. A dormant spray, containing not more than two per cent actual oil, may be applied before growth starts in the spring. Or, a summer oil spray may be applied in late May or June, when the young scales are hatching. This spray should contain one gallon of summer oil, the oil not of the quick-breaking type, one pint of nicotine sulphate and four ounces of soybean flour to 100 gallons of water.

If the infested trees are in a weak condition, the oil sprays are likely to do some damage. In that case, two summer sprays, spaced about two weeks apart in late May or June, may be applied. These summer sprays should consist of one part nicotine sulphate to 500 parts water and eight pounds of soap flakes to 100 gallons of water. L. R. Tehon.

USE OF SULPHURIC ACID.

Would it be possible for you to find someone who has had experience in the treatment of soil with sulphuric acid for damping-off in spring-planted seedbeds of evergreens? I have had some success in using this treatment, but all the information about it I can find is in experiment station bulletins, referring to weights and measures out of the reach of the average nurseryman. If someone who has had experience with this treatment would contribute a simple, understandable article, it would be of real value, for damping-off is a serious problem.

J. B. R.—Minn.

Perhaps readers with experience in using this treatment in growing seedling evergreens will respond to this appeal. Meanwhile it may be noted that the new edition of Kains' and McQuesten's "Propagation of Plants" carries this statement:

"The United States Department of Agriculture secured best results in treating soil for damping-off of coniferous seedlings by drenching

with dilute sulphuric acid (one ounce to one gallon) several days before seed sowing and a week after the seedlings appeared. In December there was a fine stand of healthy seedlings on the treated plot and the soil was free from algae and moss, while the check plot was green with algae and moss and there were practically no seedlings left. Only Norway spruce seemed to suffer. For this plant a weaker solution (one part to 500) is recommended."

An older book (published in 1931), "Seeding and Planting in the Practice of Forestry," by Toumey and Korstian, contains this paragraph:

"In the sulphuric acid treatment the seedbeds immediately after sowing are thoroughly soaked with the chemical, applying it at the rate of three-sixteenths fluid ounce of acid in from three-sixteenths to one-quarter gallon of water per square foot of seedbed surface depending upon the character of the soil. Strongly alkaline soils require more disinfectant per square foot than acid soils. Soils subject to rapid drying in the surface layers should receive much less than soils that remain moist. Sulphuric acid seriously injures the germinating seedlings when it is permitted to become concentrated through the surface drying of poorly buffered soil during the period of

germination. If the minimum effective quantity of acid is used and the seedbeds are thoroughly sprinkled two or three days after treatment, there is no need of any other special precautions to prevent injury to the seedlings at most nurseries."

STATE REGULATIONS.

[Continued from Page 10.]

states enforced this requirement as late as January, 1941.

The requirement for filing duplicate invoices has always been a most onerous one to interstate shippers of nursery stock, because of the delay occasioned in getting out orders in the busy spring season and the added office expense involved. In 1933, nine states required itemized invoices of all shipments entering their states—three in the Western Plant Board and six in the Southern Plant Board.

In January, 1941, five of the Southern Plant Board states and two of the Western Plant Board states still had this requirement. At the present time only three states have such a requirement and only two are enforcing it—one in each of the Southern and Western Plant Boards. Certainly, the trend here is definitely away from this requirement which, if the state is a receiving state, must

REMOVAL SALE

We are obliged to vacate 142 acres of land, where we are growing a general line of Ornamental Nursery Stock. Also Lining-out and Mail-order Grades at prices far below the usual wholesale price.

Send Us Your Want List.

MAYWOOD NURSERY CO.
Maywood, Ill.

TREE NOVELTIES

- Chinese Scholar's Tree
- Idahoan Locust
- Shipmast Locust
- Teas Weeping Mulberry
- Double-flowering Peach
- Weeping Peach
- Rose Acacia
- Flowering Crab

THE WILLIS NURSERY CO.

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SPECIAL

Flowering Cherries

Amanogawa, 5 to 6 ft.\$0.80
Amanogawa, 6 to 8 ft.90
Kofugen, 5 to 6 ft.80
Kofugen, 6 to 8 ft.	..... .90
Siebold, 5 to 6 ft.	..... .80
Siebold, 6 to 8 ft.	..... .90
Paul Wihlert, 5 to 6 ft.	..... .80
Paul Wihlert, 6 to 8 ft.	..... .90
Mount Fuji, 5 to 6 ft.	..... .80
Mount Fuji, 6 to 8 ft.	..... .90

STORRS & HARRISON NURSERIES

Painesville,

Ohio

THIS SPACE COSTS

\$4.00

for one insertion.

For advertising rate schedule, write

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

508 S. Dearborn St.

Chicago, Ill.

Large stock of—

Juniper Virginiana

3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft.,
6 to 7 ft.

Juniper Scopulorum

Sneed's Silver

3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft.

Chandler's Silver

3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft.

Also complete stock of other Junipers
and Arbor-vitae listed in our Fall
1942 list.

Juniper Grafts	Per 1000
Biota Grafts.....	\$225.00
	200.00

Select Chinese Elm

6 to 8 ft.....	\$200.00
8 to 10 ft.....	275.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.....	350.00

SNEED NURSERY COMPANY

P. O. Box 798 Oklahoma City, Okla.

SPECIAL

12,000 Pink and White Dogwood

Cornus florida, 3 to 4 ft., 50c; 4 to 5 ft.,
75c; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50.
Cornus florida rubra, 2 to 3 ft., 80c; 3 to
4 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 5 to 6 ft.,
\$2.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$3.00.

Above prices are for B&B.

If wanted NR, 25 per cent less.

Red-leaved Barberry, 18 to 24 ins., 15c.
Green-leaved Barberry, 18 to 24 ins., 10c.
American Redbud, 6 to 7 ft., 75c.

Klein Nursery & Floral Co.

Crestwood, Ky.

FRUIT TREES—GRAPES— PECANS—FIGS

Good line of most Fruits and Shrubs
We invite your inquiries.

COMMERCIAL NURSERY CO.

Decherd, Tenn.

QUALITY NURSERY STOCK

Seeds and Cuttings

Wholesale Price List on Request.

Inquiries solicited

See Classified Ad for Bargains.

C. WILSON'S NURSERY

Pembine, Wis.

Old English BOXWOOD

(Wholesale Only)

All slow-grown dense specimens. Red clay soil.
Priced by height and spread. 18x12 ins. to 24x22
ins. in unlimited quantities. Also large specimens
up to 5 ft. Write for price list.

BOXWOOD GARDENS

Mrs. R. P. Royer High Point, N. C.

LAKE'S

SHENANDOAH NURSERIES

Shenandoah, Iowa

A general and complete assortment
of choice NURSERY STOCK

fill the files with bundles of duplicate invoices.

A movement started within the confines of this plant board territory several years ago by Dr. E. L. Chambers, designed to promote reciprocal agreements between states, has developed increased confidence and trust between state regulatory officials, while at the same time reaching its original objective of expediting movement of nursery stock between such states. By January, 1941, fifteen states had adopted reciprocity arrangements. At the present time, twenty-four states have specific statutory authority for reciprocity and four others are using reciprocal arrangements under the broad authority given them in their basic laws—a total of twenty-eight. South Dakota is the last to join this list of states, its authority becoming effective on July 1, 1943.

In the past two years the Eastern Plant Board states using reciprocal power have increased from two to seven; states in the Central Plant Board territory, from seven to ten; in the Southern Plant Board region, from five to nine, and in the Western Plant Board states, from one to two. The national trend is strong toward reciprocity between states, but for some reason the Western Plant Board states are slow to embrace this policy.

As a matter of interest, since South Carolina has recently been granted reciprocal authority by amendment to their plant pest act, all but two states in the Southern Plant Board territory, Florida and Louisiana, have this authority at the present time. This is even a better record than can be shown by the Central Plant Board states, which, according to my information, still contain three states without such authority.

Reciprocity not only extends to the registration or filing fee, but in some cases extends to dealers' and agents' fees and surety bonds as well. As an industry, we owe to Dr. Chambers a vote of thanks for instituting this worth-while policy. As a matter of interest, reciprocal agreements between states are being used to solve liquor tax, watershed, river pollution and other problems between states, but, I believe, reciprocity started right here in this board.

There is also a definite trend exhibited by actions of the plant boards and regulatory officials in the matter of quarantines. The trend of promulgation of interstate quarantines against pests seems to have halted. This tendency might be attributed to the fact that all known pests of economic importance are now under quarantine regulation. I incline to

CHINESE WISTARIAS

Own-root, field-grown, sure flowering. Why worry with grafts and suckers from nonflowering understocks?

Ours blossom in our 1-year fields.

No. 1 grade, \$15.00; No. 2, \$10.00 per 100.

WEIGELA EVA RATHKE, red; well branched, 18 to 24 ins., \$15.00; 12 to 18 ins., \$10.00 per 100.

WEIGELA ROSEA, pink; well branched, 2 to 3 ft., \$15.00; 18 to 24 ins., \$10.00 per 100.

Prices per 1000 on request.

ROSES, hardy bush, hardy climbers, hybrid Rugosas.

EVERGREENS, carloads, truckloads. Cold resistance is inherent in the variety rather than in the locality where grown.

Ask for catalogue.

• VERHALEN •

NURSERY COMPANY

Scottsville, Texas

Wholesale Only.

WISTARIA MULTIJUGA ROSEA

(Pink Long Cluster Wistaria)

Grafted from Blooming Wood

No. 150c

Medium40c

No. 230c

L/O (Limited Supply) 20c

CHASE NURSERY COMPANY

Chase, Alabama

LINING-OUT STOCK

Per 1000
Lonicera Frag., 18 to 24 ins. \$ 30.00
White Fringe, 18 to 24 ins. 30.00
Juniper Pfitz., 15 to 18 ins. BR... 350.00
Juniper Burk., 18 to 24 ins. BR... 400.00

FINISHED STOCK

Per 100
Redbud, 5 to 6 ft. \$35.00
Chinese Elm, 5 to 10 ft. 90.00
White Dogwood, 5 to 6 ft., B&B... 50.00
Scotch Pine, 2 to 3 ft., B&B... 75.00
White Ash, 8 to 10 ft. 65.00
Water Maple, 8 to 10 ft. 65.00

Also many Shrubs & Evergreens

NICK'S NURSERY, Anchorage, Ky.

15 miles from Louisville

GENERAL LINE OF ORNAMENTALS

Specializing in good Liners

Catalogue on request.

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AMUR RIVER NORTH PRIVET CUTTINGS

All cuttings made to order from our tried and proven MOTHER BLOCKS. Hand sorted. The same high grade that we use in our own extensive plantings. Last call. Orders must be in at once. Hurry. Cash with order, packing free. \$2.00 per 1000; \$5.00 or more, \$1.00 per 1000.

Alta Vista Nurseries, Savenport, Iowa

the belief, however, that the true fact is that state regulatory officials are examining all the facts of a case, economic as well as biologic, before jumping into the cauldron of quarantine confusion.

In 1930 the United States Department of Agriculture published a summary of state and territorial plant quarantines affecting interstate shipments. In 1937 this was brought up to date. In January, 1941, and again in June, 1942, the American Association of Nurserymen, with the cooperation of state regulatory officials, published a chart showing all interstate and intrastate quarantines. From these various summaries some interesting information can be gleaned in regard to quarantine action.

In 1930 a total of 132 interstate quarantines existed. In 1937, this number had risen to 210, and in June, 1942, it was still 210.

The Eastern Plant Board states have consistently used interstate quarantines less than other regions. In 1930, only two state quarantines were in force. In 1937, there were five. In June, 1942, there were nine state quarantines in this territory, covering the interstate movement of seven pests.

The Central Plant Board territory in 1930 showed fifteen state quarantines; in 1937, twenty-eight, and in June, 1942, twenty-two state quarantines, covering the interstate movement of ten pests.

The Southern Plant Board states in 1930 had forty-one state quarantines in force. By 1937 this figure had jumped to seventy, and in June, 1942, host movement of thirty-four pests was regulated by seventy-two state quarantines.

The Western Plant Board states have consistently been those states most burdened with quarantines controlling the interstate movement of pest carriers. In 1930, seventy-four individual state quarantines were in effect. By 1937 this figure had risen to 107, and in June, 1942, the figure was still 107, covering thirty-nine pests.

These data have been taken from the 1930 and 1937 issues of miscellaneous publication 80, and from the A. A. N. 1942 chart, which was checked by all state regulatory officials before printing. The data indicates that the period 1930 to 1937 was a period of great activity in quarantine placement, and that the period 1937 to 1942 was evidently a period of "looking before you leap."

Plant regulatory officials are now thinking twice before promulgating new interstate quarantines. They

are reviewing quarantines on the books to determine their present usefulness in light of developments since their institution, and to determine whether or not they conform to the principles of plant quarantine as adopted by the plant boards. Certain quarantines have been brought into uniformity by cooperative state action, notably the phony peach and peach mosaic quarantines of the south. By cooperative action, quarantines on certain pests have been revoked over entire plant board territories. The alfalfa weevil quarantine, in 1941, was the basis of quarantine in twenty-five states in the Central, Southern and Western Plant Boards. In June, 1942, it was the basis of quarantine in only nine states, four each in the Central and Southern Plant Boards and one in the Western. Another example is the tomato pinworm quarantines of the western states, which have been removed, or are in the process of revocation, by agreement between states.

Another encouraging development is the investigation of commodity treatments and their application to quarantine procedure. It is a recognized duty and obligation of a state pest control official to protect the agricultural and horticultural interests in his state from economic pest hazards of other states. With incomplete knowledge in the early days of pest control through quarantine, embargoes against pest carriers seemed to be the only available approach in many instances. With the development of commodity treatments, in the early days for hosts of

San José scale and in the present period with methyl bromide for a multitude of pests and their carriers, with commodity treatments being perfected for balled and burlapped nursery stock for Japanese beetle, and white-fringed beetle control, the embargo days seem to be coming to an end, if not already buried in a WPB authorized casket, made from OPA rationed materials, and ridden in a hearse violating the return load regulations of ODT because no return load was available.

This is a most important development from the standpoint of the shipper, and as representing a group of interstate shippers at least seventy per cent of whose commodities at some time during their life from seedling or graft to salable goods enter interstate commerce, we pay our tributes to Dr. Lon Hawkins and to Dave Mackie for their work in developing commodity treatments and perfecting them to their present efficiency. We are still expecting, however, even more efficient and more economical commodity treatments.

No one individual, no one group, has been responsible for the progress that I have attempted to report, in expediting interstate movement of nursery stock. It has been a cooperative effort. The effort has had rough sailing at times, as you all know, but the storms have been ridden out, and fair weather lies ahead. Of all groups, however, which have been most helpful, we cannot overlook the national and regional plant boards, and to them in large measure must go any credit for the progress that has been made.

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ROTARY TILLAGE
EQUIPMENT FOR THE
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Number one effort now is for Victory. To aid that effort nurserymen must get the maximum yield out of soil and equipment. Ariens

Rotary tillage equipment is designed and built for the purpose. If you have Ariens equipment our service department can help you get the most out of it. For some growers new equipment may be available.

Ariens Tractor-tiller, illustrated here, is decidedly an implement for nurserymen. It harrows, discs, packs and levels the soil in ONE operation. Standard in 2 sizes—4 ft. and 5 ft. Motor driven or power-take off from suitable tractor. It does a complete job of fitting the soil after plowing without leaving wheel tracks on the field. Depth of operation is up to 12 inches under favorable conditions. The revolving tines thoroughly mix and aerate the soil evenly, leaving the soil in a uniformly tilled condition throughout.

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Cut-leaf Weeping—WHITE DOG-
WOOD—GINKGO—NORWAY
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BURR and WHITE OAK—LOMB-
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BARBERRY, Green and Red.
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Per 100 Per 1000
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Cuttings, 6 inches 1.00 8.00
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1000 Green Ash, 6 to 8 ft.....	\$35.00
1000 Green Ash, 8 to 10 ft.....	50.00
1000 Chinese Elm, 6 to 8 ft.....	35.00
1000 Chinese Elm, 8 to 10 ft.....	50.00
500 Lombardy Poplar, 8 to 10 ft.....	22.00
500 Lombardy Poplar, 10 to 12 ft.....	30.00
1000 Spiraea Vanhouttei, 3 to 3 ft.....	12.00
1000 Cornus Stolonifera, 2 to 3 ft.....	15.00
1000 Weigela Flores, 2 to 3 ft.....	18.00
500 Redbud, 3 to 6 ft.....	40.00
1000 Lonicera Tatarian, 3 to 4 ft.....	18.00
1000 Lonicera Tatarian, 4 to 5 ft.....	25.00

Apple (Leading Varieties)

2000 1 to 1 1/2-in. cal.....	30.00
1000 Pear, 1 1/8 to 1 1/2-in. cal.....	30.00
300 Blue Damsel Plum, 1 to 1 1/2-in. cal.....	35.00

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CENTRAL BOARD MEETS.

The trend toward uniformity in state nursery inspection laws was emphasized at the meeting of the Central Plant Board, at La Fayette, Ind., March 23 and 24. In the paper published in this issue, Dr. Richard P. White, executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, traced the developments of recent years. Dr. Carl I. Drake, Iowa, chairman of the committee on uniform legislation for the past year, had prepared a digest of the laws of the states represented on the Central Plant Board and also a briefer digest of the laws in all states. Following the assembly of this material, the committee, under the chairmanship of J. A. Munro, North Dakota, the coming year will outline a brief for a model law.

John W. Baringer, Ohio, was elected chairman to succeed H. F. Seifert, Illinois, while Thor L. Aamodt, Minnesota, was reelected secretary. Dr. L. M. Gates, Nebraska, was elected representative to the National Plant Board. Nearly forty persons attended the meeting, which was featured by live business discussions.

NEW WYOMING LAW.

Under a revision of the state nursery law effective after June 30, 1943, Wyoming will join the number of states authorizing its regulatory officials to enter into reciprocal agreements with those of other states in regard to the issuing of licenses to out-of-state firms and other phases of the shipment of nursery stock. New regulations have been issued in mimeographed circular form by B. Thomas Snipes, state entomologist, Powell, Wyo.

REVOKE QUARANTINES.

The department of agriculture of the state of Washington has revoked three quarantines, those pertaining to peach mosaic, tomato pinworm and satin moth.

The satin moth quarantine had been on the Washington books since 1927. This quarantine and the tomato pinworm one were revoked upon the recommendation of the Western Plant Board at its last meeting at Salem, in June, 1942. The board in turn had made studies which showed that the pinworm would not establish itself there on account of climatic limitations and that complete control of the satin moth has been accomplished by its parasite.

The peach mosaic revocation fol-

Red Raspberry Plants

New Red Rhubarb
MacDonald—Canada Red

Evergreen Lining-out Stock

Mugho Pine—Dwarf type from Riesengebirge Mountains. This is the last planting of Genuine Dwarf Mugho until 4 years after the war is over in Europe. Plant now for postwar market.

Colo. Blue Spruce transplants, grown from seed picked from bluest trees.

Dwarf Mugho Pine, Transplants	100	1000
2 to 4 ins.....	\$ 7.00	\$ 60.00
4 to 6 ins.....	9.00	80.00
6 to 8 ins.....	11.00	100.00

Colo. Blue Spruce, Transplants	100	1000
6 to 8 ins.....	7.00	60.00
9 to 12 ins.....	10.00	90.00
12 to 15 ins.....	12.50	110.00

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Cotoneaster Acutifolia, all grades.

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Valley Evaporating Co.
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PEACH PITs

Our Pits Compare Favorably
With the Best

HOGANSVILLE NURSERIES
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lows the recommendation of the United States Department of Agriculture bureau of entomology and plant quarantine, which pointed out that state officials in states which are infected with peach mosaic diseases have set up uniform standard state quarantines as recommended by the bureau.

MEET AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Central California Nurserymen's Association met at Hellwig's Holland House, San Francisco, March 11. Only twenty-five attended the meeting.

The poor attendance was explained by several members who were seen later by the fact that most nurseries in the area now are open until 6 p. m., and everyone is so busy that it is impossible to get away for a 7 o'clock dinner meeting. There have been some informal suggestions that the meetings be called at 8 o'clock for the remainder of the spring and the dinner be eliminated. No action has been taken at a meeting about this yet.

Those who did attend the meeting were happy over business this spring. The number of plants sold is probably less, but the better priced items are moving and give a better profit per sale while requiring less labor. The vegetable plant business has boomed, but while it is large in sales volume, the dollar volume is not good because of the low price per dozen received for the plants. Many, too, commented on the time required to make sales of vegetable plants and seeds on account of the ignorance of the buyers, but it is generally agreed that the time spent in giving such information will pay in good will for the nurserymen.

President Clyde Stocking, San Jose, presided and kept the business meeting moving rapidly. The most important matter was the refusal of the association to furnish a descriptive booklet for the Oakland chamber of commerce rose festival, which will be held the first week in May. Last year the association paid \$60 for the printing of the booklet, and none felt that any returns had been had from the investment.

The speaker of the evening was Walter B. Balch, of the Cypress Abbey Co. His topic was the victory garden. He restricted his talk to the need of the vegetable garden, not to replace flowers and lawns, but as an addition to them and entirely as a war measure to furnish vegetables for the home. Examples were given of restrictions placed on flower growers and others who did not cooper-

ate with the government in the war effort, and it was suggested that the members, as well as the association, be sure that the proper authorities were made aware of the value of the nurseryman in the vegetable garden effort and of the time and material which the members were contributing as individuals. He also suggested that the members grow vegetables on a commercial scale, not only as a patriotic gesture, but also to improve their own situation with regard to priorities and to increase their cash income from land which it had been planned to put into ornamentals and which now would lie barren unless vegetables were grown on it.

The next meeting will be held April 8 either at Niles or at Irvington.

DRY IN NORTHWEST.

Shipping of eastern carloads was completed by A. McGill & Son, Fairview, Ore., the second week in March. The firm reports the demand for fruit tree seedlings, fruit trees and roses exceptionally good, while the sale of ornamentals reflects customers' lack of labor to plant out that stock. Although the labor shortage in the Portland area has been a handicap, outdoor work is reported ahead of last year. The weather has been unfavorable.

Wayne E. McGill writes: "We did have a terrific winter that held

up our work and so far our spring has been exceedingly dry. There has been no rain for the past three weeks. This is a long time without rain at this time of year for this section of the country, and while nothing is suffering, we would like to have some moisture for our spring planting. Most nurserymen, especially in this area, are planting some vegetable crops and we expect to have thirty acres in this year."

IRVIN M. BURCHELL, Modesto, Cal., is opening his own nursery on McHenry avenue at Claratina. He had been operating the Modesto branch of the Fowler Nurseries for three years. Before that he had been engaged in the nursery business at Niles, Cal.

A THRIFTY crop of wild white clover, alfalfa or red clover will fix in the soil as much nitrogen per acre as can be added by the application of 250 to 1,000 pounds of sulphate of ammonia fertilizer.



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Flowering trees, Weeping trees.
Shrubs, Roses, Small fruits.

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Field-grown.

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MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM

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Glossy broad-leaved evergreen foliage, large panicles of yellow flowers followed by large clusters of blue berries. Hardy anywhere in the United States.

Seedlings Per 1000
1-yr., 3 to 9 ins., row run. . . . \$20.00
2-yr., 9 to 15 ins., row run. . . . \$0.00

ALSO BUSHY SPECIMEN PLANTS.
PRICES QUOTED ON REQUEST.

We specialize in growing Mahonia. Shipments made to any point in the United States with no packing charge, if check sent with order.

MOUNT VERNON NURSERY

Mount Vernon, Wash.

California Field-grown

ROSEBUSHES

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IN COUNTRY'S SERVICE.

THE first feminine enlistment from the nursery ranks so far noted is that of Miss Ellen Kumlien, daughter of the secretary of the D. Hill Nursery Co., Dundee, Ill. She is a SPAR and now at the naval training school at Oklahoma City, Okla.

C. J. SEPER, Vineland, N. J., is happy to report that his son Leonard, who formerly had been reported missing by the navy, has been found somewhere in the north Atlantic and is reported safe and well; he is serving with the United States Coast Guard. The oldest son, William, has joined the Seabees.

NEIL R. HETZ, one of the six partners in the Fairview Evergreen Nurseries, Fairview, Pa., is a company clerk in the Canon company, 176th Infantry. This company is in temporary headquarters at Fredericksburg, Va. He is a corporal.

RECENTLY promoted, Robert L. Wood, Jr., former employee of the Thomas B. Meehan Co., Dresher, Pa., is now a corporal; he is stationed at Camp Sibert, Gadsden, Ala. Pvt. William Bowers is now located at the Horton air base, Horton, Me.

FORMER employees of the firm of Erb Bros., Lancaster, Pa., Sgt. Mahlon Stauffer is at the recruiting and induction station at Erie, Pa., and Pvt. Jonas W. Shenk is in the hospital ward at Camp Wheeler, Ga.

KURT MEYER, president of the Hackettstown Nurseries, Inc., Hackettstown, N. J., has joined the Navy Seabees, leaving for service April 1. The nursery will continue to operate during his absence, states Eric Johnson. Mr. Meyer is vice-president of the New Jersey Association of Nurserymen.

RUDOLPH GRONERT, of the Crossing Nurseries, Trenton, N. J., expects an early visit, on furlough, of his son Robert, who is in the navy and stationed at Bainbridge, Md.

GEORGE HOWARTH, 123 Kilbuck street, Providence, R. I., is now in the service, but maintains his interest in the trade by reading the American Nurseryman regularly.

FLOYD BASS, JR., who enlisted in the army air corps reserve, was ordered to report for duty February 25, and his address is now Pvt. Floyd Bass, Jr., Flight 18, Fifty-eighth Training Group, Hut 61, Keesler Field, Biloxi, Miss. He was in the group of air cadets first called from Purdue University from among those enlisted in the army air corps reserves.

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FRUIT TREES
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Plums—Chinese Elm—Hawthorn—Elms—
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Schwedler Maples—Mountain Ash—Oregon
Grape—Oriental Plane—Willows.

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Norway and Schwedler Maples,
European Birch, Chinese Elm,
and Cut-leaved White Birch,
4 to 5 and 8 to 10 ft.

John Holmason, Prop.

New Bulletins Received

"Propagation of Trees and Shrubs by Seed," by M. Afanasiev, circular C-106 of the Oklahoma agricultural experiment station, Stillwater, discusses species propagated in Oklahoma, with recommendations partly the result of research by the author at the station and elsewhere, and partly from applicable information from other sources. Included are a few fruit and nut trees, about thirty ornamental and shade trees and a dozen ornamental shrubs in the forty-three pages of the bulletin, which includes eight pages of illustrative plates.

"Wound Dressings on Apple Trees," by J. S. Cooley, circular 656 of the United States Department of Agriculture, reports in eighteen pages tests made with various wound dressings. Shellac gave less killing and more callus formation than any of the other dressings tried. For a heavier coating, rosin and fish oil gave good results. The trials emphasized the importance of the time of year in which pruning wounds are made. The later in the growing season, the less time for callus formation that growing season. Unhealed wounds in fall and early winter are subjected to cold injury and other conditions that cause dying and extension.

"Cover Crops for Soil Conservation," by Walter V. Kell and Roland McKee, farmers' bulletin 1758 of the United States Department of Agriculture, discusses cover crops for soil protection generally and briefly comments on the value of a dozen different crops for various sections of the country. For those desiring fuller discussion than is contained in the four-teen pages references are made to other bulletins on individual crops.

"Strawberry Varieties in the United States," by George M. Darrow and George F. Waldo, farmers' bulletin 1043 of the United States Department of Agriculture, reports in thirty pages the findings of growers, nurserymen and experiment station workers throughout the country. The habits of different varieties are discussed, as well as their adaptability to different sections. A list of varieties by states occupies four pages, indicating their season and use in the different states. Individual characterizations of the more important varieties are appended.

"Pierce's Disease of Grapevines," by W. B. Hewitt, Norman W. Frazier, H. E. Jacob and J. H. Freitag,

circular 353 of the California agricultural experiment station, Berkeley, describes the symptoms of this disease, quite common and described under other names previously in California. The bulletin points out the differences of this disease from little leaf and black measles, with which it is sometimes confused. The thirty-two pages of text and black and white illustrations are supplemented by four pages in color showing the effects of the disease and the leaf hopper vectors.

"New Materials for Control of the Mealy Plum Aphid," by Leslie M. Smith and Curtis A. Ferris, bulletin 671 of the California station, reports in thirty pages a study pertaining exclusively to winter sprays, applied when the trees are fully dormant, for the control of the mealy plum aphid, which is present on the trees during the winter in the egg stage. Several of the newer chemicals are the subject of the report, and cautions with regard to the handling of dinitro cresols and phenols are included.

"Effect of Fertilizers on Orange Yields," by E. R. Parker and L. D. Batchelor, bulletin 673 of the California station, reports on trials conducted at various points in the state.

"Irrigation by Sprinkling," by J. E. Christiansen, bulletin 670 of the California station, presents in 124 pages

the results of several years' research, together with general information as to the types of equipment, methods of operation and technical features of design. While the first third of the pamphlet is devoted to data and instructions for farmers who are operating or contemplating installation of sprinkling systems, the latter part includes much technical material on design, primarily of interest to engineers, contractors and manufacturers.

When some nurserymen are undertaking to raise poultry as a war food crop, two recent bulletins of the California agricultural experiment station may be of wider interest, "Diseases of Chickens," by J. R. Beach and M. A. Stewart, a detailed discussion of the ills that chickens are heir to in 150 pages, and "Breeding Chickens for Meat Production," by V. S. Asmundson and I. Michael Lerner, a discussion of forty-two pages with a lengthy bibliography appended.

"The Rosette Mosaic Disease of Peach," by Donald Cation, technical bulletin 180 of Michigan agricultural experiment station, describes in twenty-four pages the symptoms of the disease, experiments in inoculation and comparison with other peach virus diseases.

"Hemp, an Illinois War Crop," by J. C. Hackleman and W. E. Domingo, circular 547 of the Illinois agricultural experiment station, describes in eight pages the cultural requirements and handling of hemp, which in several respects requires quite different treat-

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ment than the usual field crops in the state.

In *Hilgardia*, a journal of agricultural science published by the California agricultural experiment station, for September, 1942, Henry H. P. Severin contributed articles of several pages each, illustrated with black and white plates, on the susceptibility of perennial delphiniums to six viruses, leaf variegations of perennial delphiniums and viroses of annual larkspurs.

"The Role of Black Leaf Products in Food Protection," a 20-page pamphlet issued by the Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Louisville, Ky., is of particular value at this time because it gives detailed information as to dosages of nicotine products on vegetables, berry plants and fruit trees.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

Corliss Bros., Gloucester, Mass.—Retail catalogue of nursery stock and garden supplies, indexed, 76 pages and cover, 4x9 inches.

Weston Nurseries, Inc., Weston, Mass.—Retail catalogue of extensive assortment of nursery stock, 72 pages and cover, 6x9 inches.

Jewell Nurseries, Inc., Lake City, Minn.—Surplus list of general nursery stock, 12 mimeographed pages folded to mailing piece size of 5x8½ inches.

Colorado Seed Co., Denver, Colo.—

J. SHORE & COMPANY

BURLAP

*Get our prices first
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Chelsea, Mass.

Retail catalogue of vegetable and flower seeds, hardy perennials and rock garden plants, shrubs and gardening supplies, well illustrated in black and white, 64 pages and colored cover, 6¾x10 inches.

Charles H. Williams Nurseries, Exeter, N. H.—Wholesale price list of hardy native plants, evergreens, trees and shrubs, 16 pages and cover, 4x9 inches.

C. Wilson's Nursery, Pembine, Wis.—Wholesale price list of hardy northern trees, shrubs and seeds, 6 mimeographed sheets, 8½x14 inches.

Dybvig Nurseries, Inc., Colton, S. D.—Trade list of deciduous trees, ornamental shrubs, tree and shrub seeds and lilies, 4 pages folded to mailing piece size of 3¾x8½ inches.

Plumfield Nurseries, Fremont, Neb.—Wholesale trade list of evergreens, deciduous and ornamental trees and seedlings, shrubs, hedging, vines and roses, 44 pages and cover, 5¾x9 inches. Retail catalogue of evergreens, fruit trees,

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shade and ornamental flowering trees, small fruits, roses, shrubs and vines, 24 pages and cover, 8¼x10¾ inches.

Bobbink & Atkins, East Rutherford, N. J.—Retail catalogue of roses and hardy perennials, profusely illustrated in color, 52 pages, 9x12 inches.

NEW JERSEY NEWS.

Metropolitan Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the North Jersey Metropolitan Nurserymen's Association the following officers were elected for a term of one year: President, Charles Hess, Mountain View, N. J.; vice-president, C. A. Kievit, Hawthorne, N. J.; treasurer, Harry Deverman, Clifton, N. J., and secretary, William L. Flavelle, West Caldwell, N. J.

Gerard Grootendorst, the newly elected mayor of Oakland, N. J., was called upon to take a bow. Said he, "I came to this country twenty years ago. It is gratifying to me to be given the confidence and trust of the townspeople in the land of my adoption. When I became mayor there was \$15,000 surplus in the treasury. We invested \$10,000 in war bonds and still could reduce the tax rate twelve points." Not bad, we think.

Since the association is in good shape financially, it was decided to invest in another \$100 war bond, besides sending a regular gift package to the sons of the members who are in the service.

A feast was prepared at Harry Deverman's house as a send-off to Hans Hess, who is in the army air corps, and to William Hallicy, former secretary, who is in the navy. They were each presented with a pen and pencil so that the folks at home would be kept posted.

Meetings will be omitted for the rush period, and probably until summer. Then members and their friends at Rutgers and from other parts of the state will gather around the festive board at the nursery of C. R. Jacobus & Sons, Upper Montclair, N. J. The summer meeting has become an institution and gets bigger every year. This year it is rumored that a barbecued pig is on the board unless rationing upsets Russell Jacobus' calculations.

Tax Bill Becomes Law.

Perhaps the biggest news is the passage of assembly bill 124 concerning the taxation of growing crops, which is now law. This act reads: "No commercially planted and growing crops, trees, shrubs or vines while in the ground shall be listed for taxation in this state as personal property or be taxed, and each assessment of real property shall be made at true value of said real property without regard to any enhancement in value of such real property because of any commercially planted and growing crops, trees, shrubs or vines while in the ground."

For years growing agricultural crops have not generally been assessed or taxed in this state. Growing agricultural crops are not assessed nor taxed in neighboring states. Recently some municipalities have taxed this type of property. Growers in those municipalities are unable to compete with their neighbors and out-of-state growers on an equal basis. This act will place all New Jersey growers on the same basis. It will enable them to compete with out-of-state growers on the same basis as heretofore. It will encourage agriculture within the state of New Jersey, where present agricultural taxes are already several times those of adjacent states.

W. L. Flavelle, Sec'y.

SPRING TRADE IN TEXAS.

For once people seem to have learned that money is of no value unless they can buy what they want with it and they are willing to pay better prices for material than in previous years. They are much easier to talk to about quality material at an increased price over cheap material. This applies primarily to permanent homeowners, where the head of the house has not been called into active duty. They are realizing that landscaping is an asset to the home and one that increases in value rather than depreciates. The general demand is exceedingly good.

The greatest handicap to the nursery business in this section is the extreme shortage of labor. The ship-

yards and other industrial concerns have employed practically all workmen of this area and for hundreds of miles surrounding, paying them from three to four times the wages of ordinary farm labor. Naturally, they have been able to draw all available labor to their work. We are managing to do a nominal amount of shipping with the few older men remaining and we have used women wherever possible throughout the season.

The recent cold weather extended into our section for a short duration and damaged open flowers considerably. However, most plant materials are still dormant and little damage in the killing back of the shrubs themselves resulted. We feel greatly relieved that no greater damage resulted from the late cold spells, which usually do so much harm.

There seems to be plenty of nursery stock left in this section, of a general assortment of varieties and sizes. The demand is for larger, more expensive plant materials, but of course it takes more labor to handle specimens and they move slowly. Our plantings of new stock may be curtailed this season because of labor shortage, but we hope to keep up a fair assortment by replanting varieties needed for years to come.

So far we have not attempted to grow any farm crops, as this likewise takes labor and it is something that we do not have available. After the shipping season we may be able to plant a limited amount of farm

You Can't make Peace with Parasites . . . Kill them with a PARAGON SPRAYER

DESTROY them! Wipe them out! Win victory this year. You can do it with a Paragon Sprayer. Just fill the 12-gallon container with death-dealing solution and take a few easy strokes at the pump handle. The protective spray from the nozzle will cover every stem, leaf and bud of your growing stock. It will bring death to the parasites and will prevent their young from maturing.

Paragon Sprayer No. 3 has wide steel wheel rims and low-hung container; it stands steady on uneven ground. Oversize air chamber assures greater pressure, more uniform spray. Extension pipes and hose are longer, covering more area from one position. Agitator prevents solution from settling or clogging. Ten days trial will convince you or cost you nothing. Ceiling price, delivered, only \$25.95. Air gauge is extra. Buy from your dealer or mail the coupon today.



Paragon No. 3
7½ ft. pipe.
10 ft. hose.
2 nozzles.
One wheel truck
if specified.

THE CAMPBELL-HAUSFELD CO., 403 State Ave., Harrison, Ohio

☐ Send complete details

☐ Enclosed find order

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TWINE SITUATION WILL NOT TIE YOU IN A KNOT

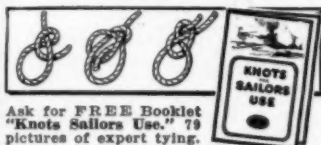


Let CARPENTER—Nurserymen's Twine Headquarters—take care of your requirements, with assurance of dependability.

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Jute Twine obtainable on Agricultural Certification. Other tie materials also available.

NEW IDEAS IN KNOTS!



Ask for FREE Booklet "Knots Sailors Use," 79 pictures of expert tying.

For full information and prices on twine write

GEO. B. CARPENTER & Co.
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Save Save Save
Time Twine Labor
with **FELINS ELECTRIC TYER**
An ever paying investment



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You can cash in on this!

CHEAP FERTILIZER

In as little as 2 weeks
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WASTE MATERIALS

BactO quickly makes 100 lbs. of nitrogen-rich fertilizer for 4c to 6c—from garbage, leaves, greenhouse rubbish, etc. 4 oz. trial sample, 25c. Write Jean Maclean, Bridgeton, Indiana.

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5-lb.
25-lb.
and
Trial Sizes

PLATE BOOKS

Use our realistic
COLOR PLATES
to get more orders.

B. F. CONIGISKY

211 Hamilton St.

Peoria, Ill.

crops. We feel, however, that we are contributing considerably to the home orchard movement in growing and furnishing citrus fruit trees and other varieties of fruits common to this section which can be successfully grown in even the small home grounds. Fruits are a necessary part of the family diet, and to keep these trees growing and available for home plantings will take skilled training. We are finding there is a revival in the planting of small home orchards.

A considerable blow to the nursery trade was rendered a short time ago when the federal housing authorities issued a stop order on landscaping on all housing projects. We have learned that they did so because of pressure from higher up and there is little can be done about it. For several years the nurserymen have enjoyed a nominal amount of business from this source and in many instances have produced material for these plantings.

W. C. Griffing,
Beaumont, Tex.

CONVERT ORGANIC WASTE.

BactO is the trade name of a bacterial composition that has been in use for several years, on a restricted basis, by a limited number of private companies for the reduction of garbage, sewage and similar waste materials into fertilizer. As a patriotic gesture, in view of the commercial fertilizer restrictions and shortages, the patent owner has released the material for use by any person desiring to convert organic waste, such as garden rubbish and lawn clippings, to a useful purpose. Jean Maclean, farm and garden chemical firm, Bridgeton, Ind., has been selected as the distribution agency.

AN attractive little circular telling the advantages of Michigan peat for the victory garden has been prepared for dealers' distribution by the American Soil Sponge Selling Corp., New York. It includes instructions for the use of Michigan peat in vegetable gardens, lawns and ornamental plantings.

AFTER three months of unfavorable weather, reports J. R. Boyd, president of the Forest Nursery Co., McMinnville, Tenn., better working conditions make it possible to handle the heavy business more easily now, despite the shortage of help. While many items are short, there is still a considerable stock of good merchandise for spring delivery.

The \$64 question your
customers will be asking!

"HOW CAN I GROW A GOOD VICTORY GARDEN?"

ANSWERED . . . in millions of large-space ads . . . in 1000-line, full color messages in rotogravure sections . . . "See your Vigoro Dealer!" We promise that you'll gladly help them with their gardening problems. We tell them you are a good source of supply for everything they need for a successful VICTORY GARDEN. And we promise all who will go in and see you a copy of "How To Make a Better Victory Garden," a new, complete, easy guide to successful vegetable growing, prepared by The Master Gardener.

To get the full benefit of this big advertising campaign, establish yourself as the local dealer for



This complete plant food supplies all of the food elements vegetables require from the soil for finest growth. It helps produce vegetables richer in flavor, vitamins and minerals. It will help your customers get the results they expect from their garden. Comes in bags of 100, 50 and 25 lbs., boxes of 10 and 5 lbs.

Vigoro Victory Garden Fertilizer offers you a big, ready market and a profitable margin on every sale. Order NOW.

A PRODUCT OF SWIFT & COMPANY

HILL'S BOOK OF EVERGREENS

This beautifully illustrated book answers every question about evergreens.

Fifty chapters, including complete information on uses, descriptions, propagation, historical and cultural information pertaining to evergreens.

Cloth bound, 7x9 1/2 inches, containing 320 pages and 360 illustrations, 45 in full color. \$3.50 postpaid.

Order from

American Nurseryman
506 S. Dearborn St. Chicago

CLASSIFIED ADS

Five lines, \$1.00,
each additional line, 20 cents,
per insertion.

Let these little liners move
your stock easily and cheaply.

EVERGREENS—Lining-out

LINING-OUT STOCK. CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS.

	Per 100	Per 1000
BIOTA Aurea Conspicua:		
2 1/2-in. pots	\$15.00	\$120.00
BIOTA Aurea Nana:		
Rooted cuttings	8.00	80.00
2 1/2-in. pots	10.00	90.00
6 to 9 ins., field-grown	15.00	120.00
BIOTA Aurea Nana Globosa:		
Rooted cuttings	8.00	80.00
2 1/2-in. pots	10.00	80.00
BIOTA Bakeri:		
Rooted cuttings	8.00	80.00
2 1/2-in. pots	10.00	80.00
BIOTA Beverleyana:		
2 1/2-in. pots	10.00	80.00
9 to 12 ins., field-grown	12.00	100.00
BIOTA Bonita:		
Rooted cuttings	8.00	80.00
2 1/2-in. pots	10.00	80.00
BIOTA Excelsa:		
Rooted cuttings	8.00	80.00
2 1/2-in. pots	10.00	90.00
BIOTA Howardi:		
Rooted cuttings	8.00	80.00
2 1/2-in. pots	10.00	80.00
BIOTA Ramseyi:		
2 1/2-in. pots	10.00	80.00
BIOTA Rosedale:		
Rooted cuttings	6.00	50.00
4 to 6 ins., field-grown	8.00	80.00
CUPRESSUS Worthiana (hardy Italian Cypress):		
Rooted cuttings	8.00	80.00
6 to 8 ins., 2 1/2-in. pots	10.00	80.00
JUNIPERUS Pfitzeriana:		
Rooted cuttings	8.00	80.00
2 1/2-in. pots	10.00	80.00
2 1/2-in. pots	12.00	100.00
JUNIPERUS Pfitzeriana Aurea:		
Rooted cuttings	8.00	80.00
JUNIPERUS Communis Kiyono:		
2 1/2-in. pots	12.00	100.00
JUNIPERUS Japonica Procumbens:		
2 1/2-in. pots	10.00	80.00
JUNIPERUS Sabina:		
2-in. pots	9.00	70.00
JUNIPERUS Sabina Horizontalis:		
2-in. pots	9.00	70.00
4 to 6 ins., transplanted	10.00	90.00
JUNIPERUS Sabina Tamariscifolia:		
2 1/2-in. pots	10.00	80.00
JUNIPERUS Spathulifolia:		
2 1/2-in. pots	10.00	80.00
RETINOSPORA Plumosa:		
2 1/2-in. pots	10.00	80.00
RETINOSPORA Squarrosa Veitchi:		
2 1/2-in. pots	10.00	80.00
THUJA Occidentalis Elegans:		
2 1/2-in. pots	10.00	80.00
THUJA Occidentalis Globosa:		
2 1/2-in. pots	10.00	80.00
THUJA Occidentalis Wareana:		
2 1/2-in. pots	10.00	80.00
BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS.		
ABELIA Grandiflora:		
Rooted cuttings	4.00	30.00
BUXUS Sempervirens:		
Rooted cuttings	6.00	50.00
4 to 6 ins., transplants	9.00	70.00
EUONYMUS Japonicus, Golden:		
Rooted cuttings	5.00	40.00
EUONYMUS Patens:		
Rooted cuttings	4.00	30.00
JASMINE, Humile:		
Rooted cuttings	4.00	30.00
LEUCOPHYLLUM Texanum:		
2 1/2-in. pots	10.00	80.00
LIGUSTRUM Lucidum Compactum (Wax):		
Rooted cuttings	5.00	40.00
2 1/2-in. pots	8.00	70.00
NANDINA Domestica:		
4 to 6 ins.	10.00	80.00
6 to 9 ins., transplants	12.00	100.00
9 to 12 ins., transplants	15.00	120.00

Box 828, Fort Worth, Tex.
500,000 Scotch Pine, Douglas Fir, Colo. Blue Spruce, other species, seedlings. For reason of labor shortage in transplanting, will sacrifice at 1 to 2 cents. Write for complete list.
SUNCREST EVERGREEN NURSERIES,
Johnstown, Pa.

EVERGREEN 2-YR. SEEDLINGS, per 250.
Cash. Blue Spruce, \$2.00; Douglas Fir, \$2.00; Scotch Pine, \$2.50; Norway Pine, \$1.75; 10 per cent less on 2,500 of one kind. Sent postpaid, 10 per cent extra.
BRADEN NURSERY, S. Windham, Maine.

LINING-OUT STOCK.
Carefully propagated, well rooted, selected plants which have received a good start in life. Field-grown and outdoor frame-grown.
Per 1000 at 10 per cent less than per 100.
Per 100

Arbortvitae.	
Baker Hybrid, rooted cuttings	\$ 7.00
Baker Hybrid, 2 1/2-inch pots	12.00
Baker Hybrid, 2 1/2-inch pots	12.00
Berkmans Golden, rooted cuttings	7.00
Bonita, rooted cuttings	7.00
Golden Bonita, rooted cuttings	7.00
Ramsey Hybrid, rooted cuttings	6.00
Junipers.	
Ashford, field	8.00
Pfitzer, rooted cuttings	7.00
Pfitzer, field	12.00
Procumbens, rooted cuttings	8.00
Procumbens, field	12.00
Virginalis, rooted cuttings	8.00
Von Ehron, rooted cuttings	7.00
Von Ehron, 2 1/2-inch pots	10.00
Von Ehron, field	12.00
Broad-leaved. Abelia Grandiflora, 1-yr., field-grown, \$30.00 per 1000.	
Borwood, B. Sempervirens, rooted cuttings	5.00
Black Gum, seedlings	2.00
Black Gum, seedlings, field	4.00
Dogwood, seedlings, white	2.00
Euonymus Radicans, field	5.00
Euonymus Patens, field	10.00
Mahonia Bealei, 2 1/2-inch pots	10.00
Pyracantha Atalantoides, rooted cuttings	5.00
Pyracantha Lalandi, rooted cuttings	5.00
Sumac, Rhus Virens, rooted cuttings	5.00
Chinese Holly, Burfordi.	
6 to 8 ins.	8.00
8 to 12 ins.	14.00
12 to 15 ins., 4 1/2-inch pots	18.00
See Hardy Roses advertisement.	
VERHALEN NURSERY CO., Scottsville, Tex.	

LINING-OUT STOCK Transplants—2-yr. field-grown

Chamaecyparis Obtusa	Per 100
Crippled, 12 to 15 ins.	\$35.00
Gracilis, 12 to 15 ins.	35.00
Gracilis Nana, 6 to 8 ins.	45.00
Euonymus Rad. Carr. 12 to 15 ins.	35.00
Rad. Variegatus, 12 to 15 ins.	18.00
Rad. Vegetus, 8 to 10 ins.	12.50
Rad. Vegetus, 10 to 12 ins.	15.00
Rad. Vegetus, 12 to 15 ins.	18.00
Rad. Vegetus, 15 to 18 ins.	22.50
Juniper Ch. Columaris 12 to 15 ins.	35.00
Ch. Pfitzeriana, 12 to 15 ins.	30.00
Ch. Sargentii, 10 to 12 ins.	35.00
Excelsa Stricta, 10 to 12 ins.	30.00
Japonica, 8 to 10 ins.	30.00
Vir. Canadensis, 12 to 15 ins.	35.00
Vir. Glauca, 12 to 15 ins.	35.00
Vir. Keteleeri, 12 to 15 ins.	35.00
Thuja Occ. Pyramidalis, 18 to 24 ins.	35.00
Occ. Wareana, 12 to 15 ins.	30.00
Or. Aurea Nana, 10 to 12 ins.	30.00
Or. Elegansissima, 12 to 15 ins.	30.00
Transplants from bed.	
Chamaecyparis Plifera	
Plumosa, 10 to 12 ins.	15.00
Plumosa Aurea, 10 to 12 ins.	15.00
Juniper Squamata Meyer, 8 to 10 ins.	15.00
Pinus Thunbergi, 6 to 8 ins.	15.00
Thunbergi, 18 to 24 ins.	25.00
Taxus Canadensis, 6 to 8 ins.	18.00
Media Hatfieldi, 8 to 10 ins.	18.00
Media Hicksi, 8 to 10 ins.	18.00
Thuja Occident. Nigra, 12 to 15 ins.	15.00
Tsuga Canadensis, 12 to 15 ins.	15.00
All the above are Bare Root, boxing at cost.	
Cash with Order.	

BOULEVARD NURSERIES, Newport, R. I.

EVERGREENS, Lining-out Stock.	100	1000
SPRUCE, Norway, 6 to 14 ins., T.	\$2.75	\$25.00
2 to 6 ins., S.	1.25	10.00
Colorado Blue, 2 to 6 ins., T.	3.00	28.00
2 to 6 ins., S.	1.25	10.00
Black, White, 2 to 6 ins.	1.40	12.50
ARBORVITAE, Golden and Goldspire.		
4 to 12 ins.	8.50	80.00
American, 2 to 4 ins., S.	1.50	13.00
FIR, Balsam, 2 to 6 ins., T.	2.75	25.00
2 to 4 ins., S.	1.40	12.50
Blue Douglas, 2 to 6 ins., S.	1.40	12.50
Nikko, 2 to 4 ins., S.	1.40	12.50
Alpine, 2 to 4 ins., S.	1.40	12.50
PINE, Red, 4 to 8 ins., T.	1.80	15.00
Red, White, 2 to 4 ins., S.	.90	7.50
Splendid Stock. Cash with Order.		

JOHN ZELENKA, Grand Haven, Mich.

EVERGREENS—TRANSPLANTED. Lining-out stock.

	Per 100	Per 1000
Juniper Andorra, 8 to 12 ins., T.	\$10.00	\$70.00
Juniper Irish		
8 to 10 ins., T.	10.00	70.00
Juniper Pfitzeriana		
8 to 12 ins., T.	10.00	80.00
10 to 12 ins., T.	15.00	120.00
Juniper Stricta		
4 to 6 ins., T.	8.00	60.00
6 to 8 ins., T.	10.00	70.00
Retinospora Plumosa, 8 to 12 ins., T.	8.00	70.00
Spruce, Black Hill, 8 to 12 ins., T.	5.00	40.00
Taxus Canadensis, 4-7 ft.		
12 to 15 ins., T.	30.00	250.00

ONARGA NURSERY CO., INC., Onarga, Illinois

JUNIPERS, 2 1/2-inch pots.
Pfitzer, Irish, Andorra, Savin, 6 to 10 ins.
Write for prices, per 100 or per 1000.
RAU FLORAL & NURSERY CO.,
R. F. D. 3, St. Joseph, Mo.

EVERGREEN LINING-OUT STOCK

Well established plants from 2 1/2-in. pots from our greenhouses.

ARBORVITAE	100	1000
Pyramidal 6 to 9-in. tops	\$ 8.00	\$70.00
Globe 6 to 9-in. tops	8.00	70.00
JUNIPER		
Andorra 8 to 10-in. tops	8.00	70.00
Koster 8 to 10-in. tops	9.00	80.00
Pfitzer 8 to 10-in. tops	10.00	90.00
Savin 8 to 10-in. tops	8.00	70.00
HEMLOCK		
Canadian 6 to 9-in. tops	9.00	80.00
TAXUS		
Cuspidata 4 to 6-in. tops	10.00	90.00
Capitata 4 to 6-in. tops	10.00	90.00
JEWELL NURSERIES, INC., Pouch A, Lake City, Minn.		

LINING-OUT EVERGREENS

JUNIPER PFTIZERIANA	Per 100	Per 1000
Rooted cuttings, 3 to 6 ins.	\$ 5.00	\$ 45.00
T. transplanted, 6 to 9 ins.	8.00	65.00
T. transplanted, 9 to 12 ins.	9.00	75.00
TT. transplanted, 9 to 12 ins.	12.00	100.00
TT. transplanted, 12 to 15 ins.	15.00	125.00
Juniper Tamariscifolia		
Transplanted, 6 to 9 ins.	8.00	65.00
Thuja Aurea Nana		
Transplanted, 4 to 7 ins.	8.50	75.00
TT. transplanted, 6 to 9 ins.	12.50	100.00

Ask for wholesale price list. Free Samples.
A. PASTOR WHOLESALE NURSERY
4018 Lennox Blvd. Inglewood, Cal.

LINING-OUT EVERGREENS

Pfitzer Juniper	Per 100
1-yr., rooted cuttings, 6 to 8 ins.	\$ 6.50
Potted, 2 1/2-in. rose pots	10.00
Field-grown, TT, 9 to 12 ins.	15.00
Field-grown, TT, 12 to 15 ins.	22.50
English Juniper	
Field-grown, TT, 12 to 15 ins.	15.00
Ashford Juniper	
Field-grown, TT, 12 to 15 ins.	15.00
Polish Juniper	
Field-grown, TT, 8 to 10 ins.	12.50
Pyramidalis Arbortvitae	
Field-grown, TT, 10 to 12 ins.	17.50

Shipment to states reciprocal with Illinois.

HENRY NURSERIES, Henry, Ill.

QUALITY NURSERY STOCK AND SEEDS

SEEDLINGS	Per 100	Per 1000
Am. Arborvitae, 4 to 6 ins.	\$0.75	\$7.00
Douglas Fir, 2 to 4 ins.	.75	7.00
Cole, Blue Spruce, 2 to 4 ins.	.75	7.00
Black Hills Spruce, 6 to 8 ins.	2.00	15.00
Engelmann Spruce, 2 to 4 ins.	1.50	12.50
Norway or Red Pine, 4 to 6 ins.	1.50	12.50
Scotch Pine, 6 to 8 ins.	2.00	15.00
Wholesale price list on request.		
C. WILSON'S NURSERY, Pembine, Wis.		

EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS

	Per 100	Per 1000
Larch, 2 S, 12 to 18 ins.	\$2.00	\$12.00
Larch, 3 S, 18 to 30 ins.	3.00	18.00
American Arborvitae, 2 S, 4 to 6 ins.	2.50	15.00
Pyramidal Arborvitae, 2 S, 4 to 6 ins.	4.00	20.00
Bank Pine, 2 S, 6 to 9 ins.	1.50	10.00

HILLSIDE NURSERIES, Yoe, Pa.

EVERGREENS—ROOTED CUTTINGS.
Pyramidalis, Globosa, Woodwardia, Globe, Siberian, Hoveyi, Lutea, Plifera, Irish J., Pfitzer J., Savin J., Andorra J., Taxus Canadensis, Taxus Cusp. Cap.

All well rooted cuttings, 5 to 7 ins., \$6.00 per 100; \$55.00 per 1000.
LAMPERT FLORAL CO., Xenia, O.

TAXUS BROWN.

Considered the best Yew for the eastern central states. Per 100 Per 1000
5,500 4 to 6 ins. \$ 7.50 \$ 70.00
12,400 6 to 8 ins. 10.00 90.00
9,800 8 to 10 ins. 12.50 115.00

TINGLE NURSERY CO., Pittsville, Md.

RED CEDAR (Platte River Type), L.O., 4 to 6 ins. \$15.00 per 100; 1, 1, 6 to 12 ins., \$5.00 per 100.
J. H. LUTES, Stapleton, Neb.

EVERGREENS—Specimen

EVERGREENS. Available in the following choice varieties and sizes: Each Per 10

EVERGREENS. Available in the following		68048
varieties and sizes:		Each Per 10
Berkmans Golden Arborvitae		
15 to 18 ins.	.....	\$1.25 \$12.00
18 to 24 ins.	.....	1.50 14.00
American Globe Arborvitae, 15 ins.		1.25 12.00
Pyramidal, 2 to 3 ft.		1.50 14.00
Pyramidal, 3 to 4 ft.		1.85 17.50
Hemlock, Canadian, 18 to 24 ins.		1.10 10.00
Canadian, 2 to 3 ft.		1.50 14.00
Canadian, 3 to 4 ft.		2.00 18.50
Juniper, Andorra, 18 to 24 ins.		1.35 12.50
Andorra, 2 to 3 ft.		1.35 12.50
Irish, 2 to 3 ft.		1.60 15.00
Irish, 3 to 4 ft.		1.60 15.00
Savin, 18 to 24 ins.		1.40 13.00
Savin, 24 to 30 ins.		1.75 16.50
Pfitzer, 18 to 24 ins.		1.60 15.00
Pfitzer, 24 to 30 ins.		2.10 20.00

Write for quotations on other varieties and sizes of evergreens.
WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, Inc., Waynesboro, Va.

SPECIMEN EVERGREENS, B&B or roots wrapped in moss, and a good assortment of other stock at money-saving prices. Write for List.
PEQUOT NURSERY, Pequot Lake, Minn.

SPECIMEN SURPLUS STOCK. Each
Pötzer Juniper.....36 to 42 ins. \$3.00
(Perfect Shape)
Virginia Juniper.....30 to 36 ins. 1.25
Andorra Juniper.....30 to 36 ins. 1.90
Savin Juniper.....24 to 30 ins. 1.65
Mugho Pine.....15 to 18 ins. 1.75
Amur River North Privet, average 10 branches
36 to 42 ins., \$15.00 per 1000.
American and Chinese Elm, up to 3 1/4-in. cal.,
special quantity prices.

MERTLE NURSERY, Peru, Ill.

SURPLUS EVERGREENS
American Arborvitae, 7 to 8 ft.
These are compact, beautiful trees.
Come and see them; they are priced right.
SCHULT NURSERY
West End of Jackson St., Belvidere, Ill.

EVERGREENS BALLED & BURLAPPED
Ask for list
BROUWER'S NURSERIES,
Box 25, New London, Conn.

HARDY PLANTS

HARDY PHLOX
Strong Field-grown No. 1 Plants
25 of a kind at 100 rate; 6 of a kind at dozen rate.
WHITE AND BLUSH-WHITE SHADES Dns. 100
Bridesmaid, White, crimson eye.....\$1.00 \$8.00
Europa, Pure white with red eye.....1.20 8.00
Fidelio (New), White, carmine-red
center.....2.20 15.00
Frau Anton Buchner, Large white.....1.00 6.00
Moonlight Dream, Large, pure white.....1.50 10.00
Mrs. Jenkins, Early white.....1.00 6.00

SALMON-PINK SHADES
Daily Sketch, Salmon-pink with vivid
crimson eye.....1.20 8.00
Enchantress, Bright salmon-pink, dark
eye.....1.20 8.00
George Stipp, Deep glowing salmon
with shaded lighter eye.....1.00 7.00
Lillian, Choice salmon-pink.....1.20 8.00
Salmon Glow, Lively pink shaded
salmon.....1.20 8.00
Sweetheart, Beautiful deep salmon-
pink.....1.50 10.00
Thor, Deep shade of salmon-pink.....1.00 7.00

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Border Queen, Clear deep rose-pink.....1.20 8.00
General Pettin, Rose-pink, dark eye.....1.00 7.00
Morgenrood, Bright rose, deeper eye.....1.00 7.00
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center.....1.20 8.00

PINK SHADES
Milly Van Hoboken, Fine clear pink.....1.00 6.00
Roses Superba, Soft pink with deeper
pink eye.....1.20 8.00
Special French, Blush-pink, salmon eye.....1.00 7.00

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SCARLET SHADES**

Africa, Brilliant carmine-red with
blood-red eye.....1.20 8.00
Baron von Dedem, Brilliant orange-red.....1.00 7.00
Baron Alfred von Mautner, Superb, brilliant
orange-scarlet. Very striking.....1.50 10.00
Goliath, Large royal scarlet.....1.00 6.00
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fine.....1.50 10.00
Leo Schlageter, Brilliant scarlet.....1.50 10.00
R. P. Struthers, Fine rosy-red.....1.00 7.00

PURPLE AND VIOLET SHADES
Aida, Deep rich purple, striking.....1.50 10.00
Border Gem, Clear brilliant purple.....1.20 8.00
San Antonio, Most vivid and brilliant
color of carmine shaded plum-red.
Good clean grower.....1.50 10.00

MIXED VARIETIES
Per 1000, \$45.00 (250 or more).....75 5.00

10 each of 10 selected varieties of our choice, different
colors, correctly labeled and carefully
packed. 100 nice strong roots for only.....\$5.50
F.O.B., Benton Harbor, Mich.
3 per cent discount for cash with order.
Prompt delivery.

A. M. GROOTENDORST,
Benton Harbor, Mich.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS
10,000 field clumps.
Amelia (Rose Cushion), White Cushion, Pygmy
Gold, Vivid, Carrie, Ruth Hatton, Apollo, Mars,
Daphne, Ours, Early Bronze and Garnet Gem.
Strong, 1-yr., field clumps, \$8.00 per 100.
Red Cushion, Winnetka, Little Bob, Caliph, Ruth
Cumming, \$10.00 per 100.
Clara Curtis and Acacia, \$12.00 per 100.
These are all A-1 true, clean stock.

HARDY PLANTS, Field-grown. Per 100

Campanula Medium, Pink, Blue and White
1-yr., T., field beds.....\$ 5.00
Delphinium, mixed, 2-yr., field beds.....4.00
Gypsophila Bristol Fairy, 2-yr., f. pl.....15.00
Heuchera Hoodacres, strong, 1-yr., T.....5.00
Heuchera Plute de Feu, 1-yr., f. pl.....8.00
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Lactris Scariosa (September Glory),
from seeds, 2-yr.....8.00
Lychins Viscaria Splendens, field plants
1-yr., beds.....8.00
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Phlox, mixed varieties, named sorts, 2-yr.....5.00
Subulata, Roses, Lilacina, Atropurpurea
Clumps.....5.00
Subulata, Vivid, 2-yr.....6.00
Subulata, div., first 2 var., per 1000.....10.00
Not less than 25 of a variety, special discount
with large orders. Cash please.
FOX NURSERY, R. R. 5, Elkhart, Ind.

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DORONICUM plantagineum excelsum
Golden-yellow flowers, excellent for
cutting.....\$2.50 \$15.00
MYOSOTIS, Pink Beauty
Pink forget-me-not.....2.50 15.00

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328 Reynard St., Gloucester, Mass.

PERENNIALS. Large field-grown plants. Plat-
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Achillea, Alyssum, \$5.00 per 100. Many more
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Peonies: Tree and Herbaceous, best varieties.
Oberlin Peony Gardens, Sinking Spring, Pa.

HERBS

SAGE
3-inch pot plants

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Media, Pennsylvania.

LINING-OUT STOCK

CLOSING OUT.
By Wisconsin Certified Nursery.
More than 10 million Evergreen Liners must be
moved this spring. Liberal cost. No packing
charges.

	Cash with order.	Per 100	Per 1000
American Arborvitae, 10 to 12 ins.	\$5.00	\$35.00
6-yr., T, 9 to 12 ins.	1.50	10.00
Jack Pine, 4-yr., T, 8 to 12 ins.	1.00	5.00
Jack Pine, 2-yr., T, 8 to 12 ins.	1.50	12.00
Norway Pine, 3-yr., T, 8 to 12 ins.	1.00	7.50
Norway Pine, 3-yr., S	2.50	20.00
White Spruce, 6-yr., T, 14 to 20 ins.	2.00	15.00
White Spruce, 4-yr., T, 9 to 12 ins.	2.00	12.00
Black Spruce, 3-yr., T, 8 to 10 ins.	2.00	15.00
Scotch Pine, 3-yr., T, 8 to 10 ins.	2.00	15.00
White Pine, T, 12 to 16 ins.	2.00	15.00
Siberian Fir, 10 to 12 ins.	2.00	15.00
Highbush Cranberry, 8 to 12 ins.	3.00	30.00
Hawthorn, 18 ins.	3.00	30.00
50 carloads of 3-yr. alced quality Pent. \$150.00 per carload of 50 cubic yards. F.O.B. Hayward. Sample on request.		

HAYWARD GREENHOUSE, Hayward, Wis.

SPECIAL OFFER, SPRING 1943.

	Each
Asalea Hinodegiri, rooted cuttings.....	\$0.03
2 1/4 ins., ready May.....	.07 1/2
1-yr., 8 to 10 ins.....	.12
Ledifolia Alba, 2 1/4 ins., ready May.....	.08
Cornus Florida, 1-yr., S, 12 to 18 ins.....	.02
4-yr., branched, 2 to 3 ft.....	.20
4-yr., branched, 3 to 4 ft.....	.30
Leucothoe Catesbaei, 4-yr., br. 9 to 12 ins.....	.30
4-yr., branched, 6 to 9 ins.....	.20
Taxus Capitata, upright.....	.20
3-yr., 9 to 12 ins., heavy.....	.20
3-yr., 6 to 9 ins., heavy.....	.15
Taxus Cupidata, spreading.....	.08
1-yr., transplants, 6 to 9 ins.....	.12
2-yr., transplants, 9 to 12 ins.....	.12
3-yr., transplants, 10 to 15 ins.....	.18
4-yr., transplants, 12 to 18 ins.....	.25

Write for complete list of bargains.
DEERFIELD NURSERIES,
Deerfield Street P. O., N. J.

LINING-OUT STOCK

	Per 100
500 Ret. Plumosa, c.t., 8 to 12 ins.....	\$ 8.00
1000 Ret. Pl. Aurea, c.t., 8 to 10 ins.....	8.00
3000 Ret. Pl. Aurea, c.t.....	4.00
500 Ret. Filifera, c.t., 6 to 9 ins.....	7.00
600 Ret. Fil. Aurea, c.t., 9 to 13 ins.....	11.00
400 Taxus Cupidata, spr., 4 to 6 ins.....	6.00
1200 Taxus Cusp., upright, 4 to 6 ins.....	6.00
2000 Taxus Cusp., upright, 8 to 9 ins.....	30.00
300 Jun. Pfitzeriana, c.t., 5 to 8 ins.....	7.50
400 J. Keteleeri, g.t., 10 to 15 ins.....	24.00
50 Jun. Cannetti, g.t., 10 to 15 ins.....	24.00
200 Jun. Meyer, g.t., 9 to 12 ins.....	24.00
250 Jun. Columaria, g.t., 10 to 15 ins.....	24.00
400 Jun. Vir. Glauca, g.t., 10 to 15 ins.....	24.00
450 Thuja Occ. Pyramid, g.t., 10 to 18 ins.....	24.00
500 Thuja Nana Aurea, g.t., 8 to 12 ins.....	21.00
200 Dogwood, dble. wh., g.t., 10 to 18 ins.....	26.00
150 Dogwood, pink, g.t., 10 to 18 ins.....	26.00

BROUWER'S NURSERIES,
Box 25, New London, Conn.

TSUGA CANADENSIS Per 1000
2-yr., transpl., 4 to 6 ins.....\$ 5.00 \$40.00
3-yr., transpl., 6 to 9 ins.....7.00 60.00
4-yr., transpl., 9 to 12 ins.....11.00 100.00
5-yr., transpl., 12 to 15 ins.....16.00 150.00
Redleaf Barberry, 1-yr., sdigs.....2.00 15.00
2-yr., sdigs.....2.50 20.00
Ilex Grenata, 2-yr., sdigs.....2.50 20.00
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Pinus Mugho, 2-yr., sdigs.....3.00 25.00
Taxus Cusp., upright, 1-yr., sdigs.....3.00 25.00
Hicks, bench, rooted cuttings.....6.00 50.00
Hatfield, bench, rooted ctgs.....6.00 50.00
Cupidata, bench, rooted ctgs.....6.00 50.00
2-yr. old bed-grown rooted ctgs of
Taxus Cusp. Hicks, Hatfield.....8.00 75.00
Full list of liners in grafts, cuttings
and seedlings on request.
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MAZZARD SEEDLINGS—16,000 No. 3, \$10.00;
4000 No. 2, \$14.00; 10,000 No. 1, \$18.00; 6000
1/4-in., \$20.00. Wire your order.
DOTY & DOERNER, INC., NURSERIES,
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CUTTINGS AND GRAFTS

Acer, Azalea, Cypress, Cornus, Gordonia, Ilex,
Juniperus, Leucothoe, Magnolia, Malus, Pieris,
Thuja; Viburnum Carlesii, Burkwood;
Wistaria, in many varieties and sizes. Ask for
list just out.

WESTBURY ROSE CO., INC., Westbury, N. Y.

HYBRID BLUEBERRIES

8 varieties of rooted cuttings
\$80.00 per 1000; \$10.00 per 100.
J. R. SPELMAN CO.,
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COLLECTED STOCK

Collected Hemlock Seedlings.
Hemlock transplants and Barberry transplants.
Plants that please.
TWIN CEDAR NURSERY, Williamsburg, Mass.

DAPHNE ODORA from 2-in. pots.

\$15.00 per 100; \$125.00 per 1000.

Packed for express shipment.

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CHINESE CHESTNUT, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8
ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00. Thomas and Stabler
scions, 10c per foot. Chestnuts for sale in season.
WHITFORD NURSERY, FARINA, ILL.

ROSES

HARDY ROSES,
WELL KEPT IN NURSERY STORAGE.
No. 1 No. 1 1/2 No. 2
10 per 100 20 per 100 20 per 100
bds. bds. bds.
\$15.00 \$18.00 \$8.00
per 100 per 100 per 100

**HYBRID RUGOSAS, cold-
resistant**
Amelle Gravenaux, red.....100 400
Belle Pottevine, pink.....100 1250
Dr. H. M. Mills, yellow.....340 230
Hansa, red.....230 400 900
Max Graf, pink, trailing.....200 400
Rugosa Alba, white, single,
(680 liners, \$5.00 per 100).....700
Ruskin, red, H. F. flowers.....180
Harrison's Yellow, yellow.....40
Hugonia, golden Rose of China.....200 140
Persian Yellow, yellow.....60

HARDY CLIMBERS
Crimson Rambler, crimson.....920
Dr. W. Van Fleet, flesh.....640
Glendale, yellow bud, cream
flower.....520
Mary Wallace, pink.....120
Mermaid, yellow.....200 200
Mme. Greg. Stachelin, orange
and pink (Spanish Beauty).....100 100
Paula's Scarlet Climber, scarlet.....580 300
Primrose, yellow.....220

CLIMBING HYBRID TEAS
Cl. Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont, yel.....100
Cl. Grusa on Tepitla, red.....140 240 280
Cl. Red Talamana, red; new.....240 800

POLYANTHAS
Triomphe Orleansais, cherry-red,
favorite pot forcer.....50 40 520

SHERUBS No. 1 No. 2 Liners

Chinese Wistaria, own-root,
field-grown, sure flowering,
no "foreign" suckers, per 100 \$15.00 \$10.00 \$7.50

Weigela Eva Rathke, red; well
branched.....15.00 10.00 7.50

Weigela Rosea, the favorite
pink; branched.....10.00 7.50 5.00

Weigela Abel Carriere, pink;
everblooming.....15.00 10.00 7.50

LINING-OUT, outdoor-grown, sturdy: Junipers,
Biotas, Broad-leaved, Chinese Holly, see Lining-
out Stock advertisement.

JUNIPERS AND BIOTAS, balled and burlapped,
carloads, low freight rates. Wire for prices.

Ask for catalogue.

VERHALEN NURSERY CO.,
Scottsville, Tex.

ROSE STOCKS

ROSE MULTIFLORA JAPONICA
Top-quality understocks
suitable for Grafting or Budding

1-year rooted, de-eyed cuttings, thornless, West
Coast-grown.

1/4 -inch.....\$18.00 per 1000

3/16-inch.....16.00 per 1000

2/16-inch.....12.00 per 1000

1-year seedlings, straight, smooth
collars, Shenandoah-grown, Per 1000.

1/4 -inch.....\$16.00 2/16-inch.....\$8.00

3/16-inch.....12.00 No. 3.....8.00

10 per cent discount from these prices
on orders of 5,000 or more.

MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES

One of America's Foremost Nurseries
E. S. Welch, President, Shenandoah, Iowa

ROSA MULTIFLORA JAPONICA.

Seedlings and cuttings.

Seedlings straight shanked, strong rooted,
well graded.

Cuttings well rooted, de-eyed and graded same
as seedlings.

Seedlings, 3 to 4 mm. and 4 to 6 mm.

Cuttings, 3 to 4 mm. and 4 to 6 mm.

Low prices on reasonable quantities. Supply
limited this year. Order now for later delivery
and avoid disappointment.

C. H. BURR & CO., INC.,
Dept. A, Manchester, Conn.

(TURN THE PAGE.)

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NEMATODE-RESISTANT PEACH SEED.

U.S.D.A. Introductions from India and China.
Shaili and Yunnan 55885 and 55886. Harvesting now completed and orders being filled.

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SEEDS.

25,000 Sycamore Trees, 10,000 lbs. seeds:
Kentucky Coffee Beans, per lb., 25c; Osage Orange,
50c; Sycamore Platanus, 25c; Allanthus, 40c;
Regals and Amor River North Privet, 60c; Catalpa,
50c. 100,000 8-in. cuttings, \$1.75 per 1000.
SCHROEDER NURSERY CO., Granite City, Ill.

SEEDS

Canadian Hemlock Tree Seeds, \$4.50 per lb.;
White Pine, \$1.50; Choke Cherries, d. b., \$1.00;
Hix Verticillata, d. b., \$1.00. Prepaid.
N. S. HAYDEN, Gorham, Me.

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS.

Minnesota White Pine (Strobus), \$1.00 per lb.
Minnesota Norway Pine (Resinosa), \$4.85 per lb.
New crop. Very high germination.
AYRES EVERGREEN NURSERY, Aitkin, Minn.

ORANGE ORANGE SEED

(Maculosa or Bois d'Arc)

Clean, new crop seed

RAY WICKLIFFE

Seneca, Kansas

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SHRUBS—ROSES—APPLE TREES

Sold in multiples of 10 of variety.
Will exchange for lining-out stock in Ever-
greens, Shrubs, Perennials, Bulbs, Gladioli,
Dahlias, Cannas and Lilies, etc. Each Per 100
Roses, 2-yr., No. 1.....\$0.11 \$10.00
Shrubs, 3 to 4 ft.12 11.00
Shrubs, 4 to 5 ft.15 12.50
Apple, 11/16-in.15 12.50
Grimes Golden, Jonathan and Yellow Delicious.
Packing at cost, which amounts to about 10 per cent.

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Edith Nellie Perkins, Pink Radiance.
Ami Quinard, Red.
Charles K. Douglas, Red Radiance.
E. G. Hill, Rouge Malierin.
Etoile de Hollande, Two-tone.
Talisman, President Hoover.
Caledonia, White.
Double White Corlisa, K. A. Viktoria.
Golden Dawn, Yellow.
Luxembourg, P. S. Dupont.
Golden Salmon, Polyantha.
Paul's Scarlet, Climbers.
Red Radiance, Red Radiance.
SHRUBS, SPECIMENS.
3 to 4 ft. and 4 to 5 ft.

Aronia Arbutifolia, Philadelphia Coronarius.
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Deutzia Lemoini, Spiraea Callosa Rosea.
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Forsythia Fortunei, Spiraea Froebel.
Forsythia Intermedia, Spiraea Reevesiana.
Forsythia Sieboldi, Spiraea Thunbergi.
Lonicera Morrowi, Syringa Persica.
Lonicera Rosea, Syringa Vulgaris.
Lonicera Alba, Vitex Incisa.
Lonicera Tatarica, Weigela Mme. Lemoini.
Weigela Rosea.
BENTON COUNTY NURSERY CO., INC.,
Rogers, Ark.

TEUCORIUM—Miniature Evergreen Hedging
Chamaedrya. Shiny evergreen foliage—re-
sembles dwarf boxwood. May be sheared to suit
any height up to a foot. Heavy field-grown
plants, \$15.00 per 100; \$120.00 per 1000 (25 at
100 rate; 250 at 1000 rate).
CORLISS BROS. INC., NURSERIES,
330 Reardon St., Gloucester, Mass.

GOLD COIN VALUES!

Asalea Mollis and Aitacharac.
9 to 12 ins. liberal grade, well budded and full
bodied, \$6.50 per 10; \$60.00 per 100; B&B, crating
free. Not balled, 10 per cent discount. Cash with
order, please. Ask for quotations on larger sizes
and 3 to 4 and 4 to 5 ft. specimens.
RICHARD P. RESSEL, Mulino, Ore.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA NIGRA. Well
branched specimen B&B plants, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75
each, \$25.00 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 each, \$32.50
per 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00 each, \$45.00 per 10.
WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, Waynesboro, Va.

HORTICULTURE MARCHES ON

Get these newer things. Each 10 rate 100
Caragana Decorticans, 1 1/2 to 2 ft.\$0.26 \$0.18
Caragana Decorticans, 2 to 3 ft.30 .25
Caragana Frutescens, 1 1/2 to 2 ft.20 .18
Caragana Frutescens, 2 to 3 ft.30 .25
Caragana Lorbergi, 2 to 3 ft.30 .25
Caragana Lorbergi, 3 to 4 ft.35 .30
Cotoneaster Adpressa, 8 to 10 ins.30 .25
Crataegus Pinnata, 3 to 4 ft.35 .30
Daphne Mezereum
(Festball), 10 to 12 ins.50 .45
Forsythia Primulina, 3 to 4 ft.35 .30
Lonicera Xylosteum, 3 to 3 1/2 ft.40 .35
Malus Gloriosa
(New) Rosy wine-red, 4 to 5 ft.60 .55
Malus Lemolmel, bright crimson, finest
new crab apple (A. M. B. H. S.),
2 1/2 to 3 1/2 ft.30 .25
4 to 5 ft.50 .45
Syringa Sweginowii
Albida, Lining-out, 2 to 3 ft.30 .25
Standard, 3 to 4 ft.35 .30
Field-grown, 2 to 3 ft.55 .50
Fl. Cherry Shirofugen
Finest Double pink, 3 to 4 ft.55 .50
Finest Double pink, 4 to 5 ft.65 .60
Columnar Norway Maple, 7 to 8 ft.1.95 1.90
Columnar Norway Maple, 8 to 9 ft.2.35 2.30
COTTAGE GARDENS, Lansing, Mich.

PINK DOGWOOD Per 10 Per 100
12 to 18 ins.\$4.50 \$35.00
18 to 24 ins.5.50 45.00
2 to 3 ft.8.50 70.00
3 to 4 ft.12.50 100.00
White Dogwood, double-flowering.
12 to 18 ins.5.00 40.00
18 to 24 ins.7.50 65.00
2 to 3 ft.12.50 100.00
Dogwood, Weichi
tricolored foliage, white flowers.
12 to 18 ins.6.00 50.00
18 to 24 ins.7.50 65.00
Washington Thorns
3 to 4 ft.6.00 50.00
4 to 5 ft.7.50 70.00
5 to 6 ft.10.00 90.00
6 to 8 ft.20.00
KINGSVILLE NURSERIES, INC.,
H. J. Hohman, Kingsville, Md.

SHRUBS Per 10 Per 100
Althaea, assorted colors, 2 to 3 ft.\$1.50 \$12.00
3 to 4 ft.2.00 17.50
Corallia, 2 to 3 ft.1.25 10.00
3 to 4 ft.1.75 15.00
Crape Myrtle, red, pink and purple
2 to 3 ft.3.50
Hydrangea P. G., heavy, 2 to 3 ft.2.75 25.00
Pearl Bush, 3 to 4 ft.2.25 20.00
4 to 5 ft.3.75 35.00
Snowball, Oriental, 18 to 24 ins.2.25 20.00
2 to 3 ft.3.25 30.00
3 to 4 ft.4.50 40.00
The Snowball is the Tomentosa Plicatum va-
riety; with well branched, heavy plants. Write
for our complete wholesale price list.
WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, Waynesboro, Va.

CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA
1-yr. buds, Per 100
6 to 12 ins.\$15.00
12 to 18 ins.22.50
18 to 24 ins.30.00
CORNUS FLORIDA SEEDLINGS
1-yr. Per 100
6 to 12 ins.\$10.00
12 to 15 ins.15.00
15 to 18 ins., 2-yr.20.00
BYERS NURSERY CO.,
Chase, Ala.

LILACS
Our collection contains 90 per cent of the list
published by the Association of Botanical Gar-
dens as "the very finest."
1-yr.-old\$0.25
1 1/2 to 2 ft.50
2 to 3 ft.75
3 to 4 ft.1.00
4 to 5 ft.1.75
BAGATELLE NURSERY,
Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET, heavy 2-yr., cut back,
northern-grown, 3 to 4 ft. and 2 to 3 ft. grades at
exceptionally low prices, to make room in our
storage. Tell us how many and grade you desire.
We'll surprise you on price.
C. H. BURR & CO., INC.,
Dept. A, Manchester, Conn.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA, 1-yr., seedlings,
bed field-grown, Moss packed, prepaid, 2 to 4 ins.,
per 100, \$3.00; per 1000, \$27.50; 4 to 8 ins.,
per 100, \$5.00; per 1000 \$47.50. Pyracantha Coccinea,
hardy, orange-red berry, 1-yr., rooted cuttings, 4
to 10 ins., per 100, \$5.00; per 1000, \$45.00, prepaid.
HARWELL NURSERY, Van Buren, Ark.

RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS
12 to 15 ins.\$1.00 2 to 2 1/2 ft.\$2.75
15 to 18 ins.1.50 2 1/2 to 3 ft.3.75
18 to 24 ins.2.00 3 to 3 1/2 ft.5.00
and larger.
BAGATELLE NURSERY,
Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.

100 Rock Maple Trees, 6 to 8 ft.\$1.25
50 Liquidambar Trees, 3 to 4 ft.85
50 Cutleaf White Birch, 6 to 8 ft.2.50
60 Glanko, 2 to 3 ft.85
Rooted cuttings Evergreens, 5c and up
BARDONA NURSERY, Bakerstown, Pa.

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH, 6 to 8 ft., \$3.50
per 10; 8 to 10 ft. \$12.00 per 10.
WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, Waynesboro, Va.

CUTLEAF WEEPING BIRCH. Beautiful
specimen trees, 6 to 8 ft., \$14.00 per 10; 8 to 10
ft., \$20.00 per 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$25.00 per 10.
Write for quotations on other varieties of Shade
Trees.

WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, Waynesboro, Va.
Several Thousand Watermelon Red and Purple
Crape Myrtles. Plants are stocky and well
branched. 18 to 24 ins. 8c; 2 to 3 ft. 10c; 3 to 4
ft. 12 1/2c; 4 to 5 ft. 15c ea. JACKSONVILLE
NURSERY, W. K. Strother, Jacksonville, Tex.

VEGETABLE ROOTS

ASPARAGUS ROOTS
Washington strains. Plants grown from se-
lected seed, 2-yr.-old roots, \$7.00 per 1000.
SIROIS NURSERY, St. Anne, Ill.

VINES

PURPLE WINTER CREEPER, 4-yr., puddled
roots, \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.
WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, Waynesboro, Va.

WANTED

WANTED—In Large Quantities
Hardy Plums—Any Hansen varieties, all grades.
Pearl—Kieffer, Bartlett, Gorham, Beckel—all
grades.
Gooseberries.
Paradise Asparagus.
Climbing Hybrid Teas—Red, Pink, Two-tone,
White.
Thornless Boysenberries.
Red Raspberries.
Cumberland Black Raspberries.
5-N-1 Apple.
Improved Budded Bush Cherries.
Philadelphia Virginal, 12 to 18 or 18 to 24 ins.
Heath Climbing Peach—All Grades.
Mayflower Peach—All Grades.
Thomas Black Walnut, 2 to 3 ft.
Wire quotations if possible.
HENRY FIELD SEED & NURSERY CO.,
Shenandoah, Iowa.

WANTED TO BUY

BOYSENBERRY and YOUNGBERRY. Both
thorny and thornless varieties. Also red and
black raspberries.
MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES,
Shenandoah, Iowa.

WANTED

Rotary plow for Gravelly tractor, Model L. Write
age, condition and price. Address No. 261,
American Nurseryman, 508 S. Dearborn St., Chi-
cago.

WANTED

Evergreen, Shrubs, Trees,
in Liners and Retail sizes.
SCHROEDER NURSERY CO., Granite City, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

SCHWEDLER MAPLE, Straight, well branched
(other sizes sold out), 6 to 8 ft., per 100, \$200.00.
Other good stock.
Juniper Sabina, 15 to 18 ins. XX.....\$135.00
Juniper Sabina, 1 1/2 to 2 ft. XX.....175.75
J. Pfitzer, upright, 2 1/2 to 3 ft. XXX.....295.00
J. Pfitzer, upright, 3 to 4 ft. XXX.....375.00
Austrian Pine, 1 1/2 to 2 ft. XX.....85.50
Austrian Pine, 2 to 3 ft. XX.....114.00
Hackberry (C. Occidentalis), 6 to 8 ft.42.00
Hackberry (C. Occidentalis), 6 to 8 ft.60.00
Caragana Aurantiaca, 2-yr., 8 to 12 ins.2.50
Caragana Aurantiaca, 2-yr., 12 to 15 ins.3.00
Caragana Aurantiaca, 2-yr., 15 to 18 ins.4.00
BEST HYBRID DAYLILIES, per 100.
Hyperion, \$35.00; Mikado, \$15.00; Ophir, \$15.00;
Soudan, \$40.00; Sunny West, \$50.00; Vesta,
\$25.00; Waupun, \$30.00.
Many other items in our Spring List, showing
J. Pfitzer upright in color. Write for copy today.
RICHARDS' GARDENS, Box 363, Fort Collins, Colo.

Azaleas, Camellias, Gardenias, Nandinas, Li-
gustrums, Junipers, Thuyas and many other items
in lining-out and specimen sizes. Send for our
list in color of highest-quality stock grown in this
section.

BLACKWELL NURSERIES, INC.,

Semmes, Alabama.

BURBANK PLUM, 11/16-in., 2-yr., \$3.50 per 10.
Elberta Peach, 9/16-in., 2-yr., \$2.00 per 10.
Weigela Rosea, Cor. Mock Orange, Deutzia Pride
of Rochester, Morrowi and Wheeler Honeyuckle,
Chenaulti Coralberry, 3 to 4 ft., 3-yr., 20c. Green
Barberry, 2 to 3 ft. 16c.

WHITFORD NURSERY, FARINA, ILL.
NURSERY STOCK. Ask for list.
BROUWER'S NURSERIES,
Box 25, New London, Conn.

SUPPLIES

WIRE STAKES.
4000 3 to 4 ft., 1c each.
600 4 to 6 ft., 1 1/2c each.
4000 2-in. pots, \$3.50 per 1000.
WHEELLOCK WILSON, Trustee, Marshalltown, Ia.

PEAT MOSS.

50 carloads of 5-yr. aired, quality Peat. \$150.00
per carload of 80 cubic yards.
F.O.B. Hayward, Wis. Sample on request.
HAYWARD GREENHOUSE, Hayward, Wis.

STRONG WOODEN STAKES, 3 ft., \$2.75; 4
ft., \$3.75; 5 ft., \$4.75; 6 ft., \$5.00 per 100.
Freight prepaid in quantities of 5,000.
EVERGREEN NURSERIES, Oshkosh, Wis.

MORTON REDWOOD GROVE.

The Save-the-Redwoods League announces that a splendid redwood grove in northwestern California has been preserved in honor of J. Sterling Morton, founder of Arbor day.

The Morton memorial redwood grove, in Humboldt redwoods state park, has been established through gift of a fund by Sterling Morton, Mark Morton and Mrs. Jean Morton Cudahy, of Chicago, and Mrs. Caroline Morton, of New York. They are of the family of J. Sterling Morton, who was Secretary of Agriculture in the cabinet of President Cleveland, from 1893 to 1897. Arbor day originated and was first observed in Nebraska in 1872, at the time Mr. Morton was a member of the state board of agriculture there. The observance of Arbor day has spread widely, virtually all the states taking note of its importance as a tree-planting day and a time to stress forest conservation.

Joy Morton, son of J. Sterling Morton, established and endowed the famous Morton Arboretum, at Lisle, Ill.

TO tie nursery bundles, E. D. Smith & Sons, Ltd., Winona, Ont., has been salvaging willow cuttings from the harbor commission lands at Toronto. Permission was obtained to trim the willows, and the cuttings were carefully packed and shipped to the nursery at Winona.

THE Baxter Nursery, Elida, O., will be closed out because of the death of F. W. Baxter, December 27, 1942, who had been in the business some forty years. So Mrs. O. F. Ensen, his daughter, suggests that the name be removed from catalogue mailing lists of wholesale firms.

WANT ADS

Help and Situation Wanted
and For Sale advertisements.

\$2.25 per inch, each insertion.

HELP WANTED

Capable man with nursery experience in propagating, selling and management, for good opening with modern landscape and nursery firm. State qualifications fully and salary desired. Address No. 256, American Nurseryman, 508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

HELP WANTED

Experienced tree climbers and landscape foreman—steady, with high wages. Write age, experience, draft classification and salary expected. OSCAR F. WARNER, Waterbury, Conn.

They Tell Their Own Story

about American Nurseryman advertisements

Koster Co., Seabrook, N. J., published its complete 1943 price list as a 2-page advertisement in the issues of February 15 and March 1. Copy of a subsequent letter to a customer reads:

"With reference to your letter of March 9, we wish to advise that the response to our advertisement in the American Nurseryman was such that we were sold out of all sizes of Koster Blue Spruce in the first week."

L. Atkins Sons, Rochester, N. Y., ordered six insertions of a 2-inch advertisement of burlap rolls and squares. After the two February issues they ordered its cancellation, writing:

"We will kindly ask you to discontinue our ad, as we have been swamped with orders. Your paper, sure enough, got us results beyond our expectations."

Fuller Wheel Hoe Co., South Hamilton, Mass., ran in the February 15 issue the 2-inch advertisement which had been published in previous years. Then wrote:

"The response to our 2-inch ad has been tremendous, from just one insertion. One thing which amazes us is the non-chalance with which strangers send us their checks, money orders and cash without so much as asking for a reference or a catalogue. Advertising with you must be equivalent to a Dun & Bradstreet rating."

Richards' Gardens, Fort Collins, Colo., started a 6-line classified ad of lining-out and specimen stock continuously with the February 1 issue. A month later reported:

"Inquiries from our small advertisement are coming in steadily."

Cloverset Flower Farm, Kansas City, Mo., increased space to a full-page advertisement each issue from January 15 to March 15, listing prices of Cloverset pots. Ordering the page continued in April, Ernest Haysler wrote:

"We are getting wonderful results from the ads in your paper, and the pot business is away beyond our expectations."

Why such prompt and strong response comes from advertisements in the American Nurseryman is evident from this letter written by Paul Wilkinson, manager of the nursery department of Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co., Shenandoah, Ia., the day he received the March 15 issue:

"I just wanted to take this opportunity to tell you that we appreciate the many classified ads which you are running in the American Nurseryman, listing nursery stock. I spent several hours going over these ads and have written no less than fifteen letters to parties regarding items that are interesting to us. Keep up the good work."

Public buying is heavy. Mail-order houses are swamped. Catalogue firms and store dealers will be looking for stock to fill in their depleted stocks. Tell them what you have—in the April 15 issue.

Forms open until April 12.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN
508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

PLATE BOOKS for Nurserymen

Book A. Illustrates in full color 235 standard nursery items, brief description, substantially bound. Price in small lots, 75c each.

Book B. Condensed edition, 120 items illustrated in full color. Price in small lots, 35c each.

Descriptive Nursery Catalogue

Nicely illustrated, 48 pages and cover. 18c each in small lots.

Will send sample copy of each of the above on receipt of \$1.25. Cash with order.

Correct Planting Methods

A pocket-size 48-page booklet. Very complete but concise information, well illustrated. Helpful in preventing claims for dead stock that cost nurserymen money. Sample, 10c. Write for discounts on quantities.

Made to Order

Catalogues, Folders, etc., with illustrations in full color or one color. Thousands of engravings available. Send your specifications or samples for estimate and suggestions.

A. B. MORSE COMPANY
ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN

LABELS FOR NURSERYMEN

THE
**BENJAMIN CHASE
COMPANY**
DERRY, N. H.

HIGH-PRESSURE SPRAY HOSE

ANY PRESSURE TO 1000 LBS.—ANY LENGTH
Size— $\frac{1}{2}$ " - $\frac{3}{4}$ " - $\frac{1}{2}$ " - $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Also
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " - $\frac{3}{4}$ " - $\frac{1}{2}$ " and 50' High-Pressure Couplings
PROMPT SERVICE — LOW PRICES
Write for Free Sample

BROADWAY RUBBER MFG. CO.
Manufacturers and Engineers since 1901
329 E. Broadway Louisville, Kentucky

NURSERY SQUARES (Imitation Burlap)

Write for prices, samples and other information.

McHUTCHISON & CO.
95 Chambers St., New York, N. Y.

Write for FREE Catalog!



Nursery Spades, Knives and Pruning
Shears, Budding and Grafting Supplies,
Tree Surgery and Lawn Equipment.

96 page catalogue free—write,

A. M. LEONARD & SON
Piquette, Ohio

INDIANAPOLIS LANDSCAPE GROUP'S NEW OFFICERS.

Officers of the Indianapolis Nursery and Landscape Association were elected for 1943 at a recent meeting at the Athenaeum, Indianapolis, Ind.

Alex Tuschinsky, Hillsdale Landscape & Nurseries Co., was chosen president; Edward B. Palmer, vice-president; M. Zaring, Sunnyview Gardens, secretary, and Robert Hobbs, Bridgeport Nurseries, treasurer.

Retiring officers were Ollie Hobbs, Bridgeport Nurseries, president; L. A. Pottenger, superintendent of city parks and owner of the Pottenger Nursery & Landscape Co., vice-president; Floyd Bass, Bass Peony Gardens, secretary, and Mike Engledow, Midwestern Tree Experts, treasurer.

Officers reported an average attendance of ninety per cent of the membership at monthly meetings during the past year.

TEXAS NEWS.

Lieut. Ralph C. Griffing is stationed at Mississippi State College, where he is instructing in military science and ethics. His wife and children are living at Starkville, Miss., the nearest city. While this line of work is considerably different from the nursery and landscape business formerly practiced by Lieutenant Griffing, he is well pleased with his present location and connections.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Daniels, of the Northwest Nursery Co., Valley City, N. D., have spent the winter at Beaumont, Tex., where they have been associated with the Griffing Nurseries. Mr. Daniels is a nephew of E. C. Hilborn, president of the Northwest Nursery Co., and active in the national association.

W. D. (Dick) Griffing recently completed his training in the officers' training school at Camp Roberts, Cal. He spent a few days' furlough visiting his mother, now living at Pittsburgh, Pa., and then reported for active duty in another location.

L. A. Williams, actively engaged in horticultural service at Beaumont and in the surrounding territory, was inducted February 24. He closed his business for the duration prior to leaving the city.

Mrs. Odell Carver, formerly connected with the Griffing Nurseries, in the Houston office, recently accepted a connection with the Hughes Tool Co., Houston. Mrs. Carver attended a number of the state nurserymen's conventions representing the Griffing Nurseries and is quite well known to members of the trade in Texas.

No Priorities Required

O —The safe spreader for better control of Lace Bug, Red Spider, Juniper Scale, Lilac Scale, Pine Leaf Scale, Spruce Gail Aphid.

CRYSTAL BORER REPELLENT

For most species of borers on deciduous trees. Apply as protective measure. Used by leading tree companies.

CRYSTAL NO-DRI

A scientific wax emulsion. Can be applied with spray equipment. Retards and reduces loss of moisture. Permits transplanting out of season.

Write for free booklets

Crystal Soap & Chemical Co., Inc.

Department AN

6300 State Road, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SUPPLIES —TOOLS



**For Tree Surgeons
Landscape Men
Nurserymen - Growers**

Send today for a free copy of the BLUE BOOK

AMERICAN FLORIST SUPPLY
1335 W. Randolph St. Chicago, Ill.

ATTENTION NURSERYMEN!



IMP. SOAP SPRAY

Use 1 part with 25 to 40 parts of water

Ask your nearest seedman, or
write for literature.

THE AMERICAN COLOR AND CHEMICAL CO.
1716 Purchase St. Boston, Mass.

GENUINE MOSS PEAT

Hydraulic pressed bales and smaller resale packages. Sphagnum Moss, Cultivated Peat Humus.

Shipped from Northern plant at Floodwood, Minn., and Hanlontown, Iowa. Annual capacity 1,000 carloads.

Now booking for present
and future deliveries.

Write or wire for quotations.

Colby Pioneer Peat Co., Inc.
Hanlontown, Iowa

MICHIGAN PEAT

The HIGH NITROGEN PEAT which saves you labor, fertilizer and money! Not all 100-lb. bags are the same. Our 100-lb. bag is huge and gives you more for your money. Worth the few cents difference.

COMPARE — ORDER MICHIGAN PEAT TODAY! Each
3 through 10 bags (100-lb. size) ..\$1.10
11 through 99 bags (100-lb. size) .. .99
100 through 400 bags (100-lb. size) .. .75
Carlots, bulk, 80 cubic yards, \$2.75 yard.
F.O.B. Plant, CAPAC, MICH.

AMERICAN SOIL SPONGE SELLING CORP.
267 Fifth Ave., New York City, or Capac, Mich.

This is what Transplantone treatment does on apples.



Treated



Untreated

SEE FOR YOURSELF HOW PROFITABLE IT IS TO TREAT EVERY TREE

with

TRANSPANTONE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
BEFORE SETTING OUT

These pictures tell a profit story for every nurseryman. The apple trees in photographs 1 and 2 are the same age from graft—are the same variety and were grown in the same soil. The only difference is that the tree shown in No. 1 was soaked in TRANSPANTONE solution for 24 hours before lining out. That in No. 2 was not treated.

The difference is more than size. It is also superiority of root system, increased vigor and top structure for rapid growth and early bearing.

Which of these trees means most to your customers? Which are you likely to replace?

TREAT ALL NURSERY STOCK

The same hormone and vitamin stimulus that produced this superior apple tree can be applied to practically all nursery stock. TRANSPANTONE increases roots, helps produce stronger and earlier-maturing plants.

Soak the roots of all plants when they are moved. Supply a small amount of TRANSPANTONE with each plant that you sell so that your customer may treat it when he plants it permanently. In this way you will have far fewer replacement claims and many more satisfied customers.

3-oz. can—\$1.00 1-lb. can—\$4.00

(One pound makes 160 to 1600 gallons of solution for transplanting.)

Write us today for our special proposition to Nurserymen.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT CO.
Horticultural Division A-49 **Ambler, Pa.**

BOOKS FOR NURSERYMEN

STANDARD CYCLOPEDIA OF HORTICULTURE, by Dr. L. H. Bailey.

Three large volumes. This work ranks as the most practical, as well as the most comprehensive and authoritative treatment of the cultivated plants of North America. 3,639 pages; 4,176 illustrations.

Special price, set of 3 volumes.....\$13.50

MAINTENANCE OF SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS, by Dr. P. P. Pirone. Written from original observation and thorough study of the subject. 420 pages, 200 photographs and drawings.....\$5.00

BETTER LAWNS, by Howard B. Sprague. Contains basic and practical information on planting and maintaining lawns. Specific directions for soil preparation, fertilization, liming, management practices, renovating poor turf, eradication of weeds and control of insects and diseases. Identification sketches\$2.00

THE MODERN NURSERY, by Alex Laurie and L. C. Chadwick. A guide to plant propagation, culture and handling. Gives full descriptions of all methods of plant propagation and many tables which indicate plant treatment. Discusses fully and completely tools, tillage, planting, transplanting, digging, grading, labeling, pest control, soils, fertilizers, storage, advertising, selling and every other phase of nursery management.....\$5.00

PLANTING DESIGN, by Florence Bell Robinson, assistant professor of landscape architecture at the University of Illinois. A modern book, thorough and concise, on the subject of landscape and garden planning. 208 pages, numerous sketches and bibliographical references\$2.75

ROCK GARDEN AND ALPINE PLANTS, by Henry Correvon. Tells how to grow these plants, how to build, plant and maintain rockeries, moraines and wall gardens. Contains a list of 542 plants, the place for each, how to grow it, time of flowering, height, color of flower, and other information needed to select the kinds best suited to various localities. 560 pages, 33 illustrations.....\$3.50

THE COMPLETE GARDEN, by Albert D. Taylor. Tells what, when, where and how to plant, also how to maintain plantings, to get any desired effect. Garden lovers can find out what plants, trees, shrubs, vines or garden flowers should be used for any purpose. Over 400 pages. Illustrated.....\$1.98

Ask for circular "Books the Trade Buys."

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

BETTER BUY YOUR CLOVERSET POTS NOW YOU MAY NOT BE ABLE TO GET THEM LATER

Shortage of supplies, shortage of labor and transportation difficulties may greatly affect our production of Cloverset Pots. Therefore, we caution our customers to get their pots now and be prepared for the biggest cash-and-carry business ever known.

Modernize Your Nursery Sell Your Nursery Stock Planted and Growing In



Patent No. 2073695

Cloverset Pots



Which would you prefer?

Offer your Nursery Stock to your customers planted and growing in Cloverset Pots in Full Foliage and in Full Bloom when it will look more attractive and bring the Most Money, therefore More Profit

CLOVERSET POTS OFFER YOU THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES OVER OLD-FASHIONED CLAY POTS— No loss from breakage. Weight only 1-16th of the weight of same capacity clay pots. Low price, may be given away with the plant. Non-porous, only $\frac{1}{2}$ as much water is required to sufficiently supply the plant. Easy to remove from the plant by the purchaser. Convenient to use by the grower. Practical in shape with 2 times the soil capacity of same sizes clay pot. Wide base prevents falling over in display gardens.

AND GREATEST OF ALL, your stock can be sold and safely transplanted without wilt of foliage or blooms any time from spring till freezing weather. No more expensive dormant plants need be thrown away after the spring planting season is over. If your potted plants are not sold in the spring you can sell them during the following summer and fall, or they can be carried over and be sold the following spring and summer and as they grow and develop in the pots they bring a greater price and profit.

THE POT FULL OF PROFIT STANDARD HEAVY CLOVERSET POTS

For the nurseryman who maintains a sales yard throughout the entire Spring, Summer and Fall and offers his goods in full foliage and, in season, in full bloom.

F. O. B. KANSAS CITY—Terms Cash

Orders for 300 pots or more take 1000 pot price. Orders for less than 300 pots take 100 pot price.

No.	Height	Diam. Top	Bottom Diam.	Soil Capacity	Corresponding Size Clay Pot	Weight Per 100	Per 100	Per 1000
0	5 ins.	5 ins.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	6 ins.	35 lbs.	\$2.50	\$22.50
1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	6 ins.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	9 lbs.	7 ins.	41 lbs.	4.00	35.00
2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	7 ins.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	15 lbs.	8 ins.	77 lbs.	4.50	40.00
3	9 ins.	8 ins.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	20 lbs.	9 ins.	88 lbs.	5.00	45.00

No. 0 FOR PERENNIALS AND FOR GREENHOUSE USE. No. 1 FOR PERENNIALS. No. 2 FOR ROSES AND SHRUBS. No. 3 FOR LARGE SHRUBS AND TRANSPLANTING. CLOVERSET POTS TAKE 3RD CLASS FREIGHT RATE. PACKED 100 IN CARTON READY FOR USE. SAMPLE CARTON SHOWING ALL SIZES WILL BE MAILED ON RECEIPT OF 25 CENTS TO PAY MAILING CHARGES.

SPECIAL LIGHT CLOVERSET POTS

For the nurseryman who maintains a sales yard during only the spring selling season and the fall planting season and who does not maintain his sales yard throughout the hot summer months.

In addition to our regular line, as described above, we make three sizes of our Cloverset Pots out of a lighter material, they being No. 0, No. 1 and No. 2. When pots are wanted for only the spring season's use, we think these light pots, which we call Special Light Cloverset Pots, will

be amply strong enough and durable enough for general purposes. They will be packed 100 in a carton and they weigh just one-third as much as the Standard Cloverset Pot. On these Special Light Cloverset Pots the following prices will be effective.

PRICES ON SPECIAL LIGHT CLOVERSET POTS

No.	Height	Diam. Top	Bottom Diam.	Soil Capacity	Corresponding Size Clay Pot	Weight Per 100	Per 100	Per 1000
0	5 ins.	5 ins.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	6 ins.	15 lbs.	\$2.00	\$18.50
1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	6 ins.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	9 lbs.	7 ins.	18 lbs.	3.00	27.50
2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	7 ins.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	15 lbs.	8 ins.	33 lbs.	3.75	35.00

Orders for 300 pots or more take 1000 pot price. Orders for less than 300 pots take 100 pot price.

CLOVERSET POTS WILL HELP YOU GROW BETTER PLANTS

A plant grown in a Cloverset Pot means a better plant, which means a better satisfied customer, which means a larger business, which means more profit. Try Cloverset Pots. We promise you they will not disappoint you.

ERNEST HAYSLER & SON -:- CLOVERSET FLOWER FARM
105th Street and Broadway, Kansas City, Missouri